



SANTA SOPHIA, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE GREAT CHURCH OF SANTA SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

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THE Church of Santa Sophia (Agia Sophia), Constantinople, the greatest monument of the Byzantine style of architecture, crowns the promontory which forms the site of the ancient town of Byzantium. This promontory has its shores washed by the waters of the Golden Horn, the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. It was named Byzantium by Greeks who first occupied the site in 658 B.C., and erected protecting walls on the land side. By the beginning of the fourth century A.D. the town had greatly decayed, and Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor began to rebuild it. He doubled Byzantium in size, erected new land walls, and inaugurated the enlarged city in 330 A.D. when he made it the capital of his empire in place of Rome.

The date generally accepted for the rise of the Byzantine style coincides with the inauguration of the enlarged city, and the style reached its culmination by the building of Santa Sophia. In the Parthenon, Athens, the Greeks showed how perfection in architecture could be reached by the use of the lintel to span the openings of a building. In Santa Sophia, their descendants, the Byzantines, showed how a perfect building could be erected by the employment of the semi-circular arch for the same purpose. For, throughout the entire edifice, all openings are covered by the arch, while its internal areas are all roofed by vaults or domes which are but developments of the arch. In fact, the universal use of the arch, vault, and dome is the chief characteristic of the Byzantine style, and this

feature is perfectly expressed in Santa Sophia, which was known in the time of Justinian, its builder, as "The Great Church" because of the magnificent scale upon which it had been designed and built. Although later Byzantine churches had great beauty of proportion, composition, and detail, yet, owing chiefly to their being of relatively small size, they are unimportant in comparison with Santa Sophia. As its design was never repeated, it is, therefore, the one monument representative of all that is best in the Byzantine style, and on this account demands the closest study. The church was not dedicated to a saint, but to Christ, the Second Person of the Trinity, as the Word of God—the Divine Wisdom,

for ΑΓΙΑ (Agia) is Greek for Divine and ΣΟΦΙΑ (Sophia) for Wisdom.

The present is the third church built on this site. The first may have been founded by Constantine, but it was built during the reign of his son and successor, Constantius, being dedicated by him in 360. It was basilican in plan, probably had its entrance towards the East, and was destroyed by a fire in 404. The second church was dedicated in 415 and burnt down in 532. Upon its ruins the present church was begun on 23rd February 532, only forty days after the burning of the second church, and it was built in five years and ten months, being dedicated on 26th December 537. Such rapid building, however, was not conducive to permanence, as is evident by the many large buttresses which have been built in course of time round the exterior to uphold the fabric. Such buttressing was not required in so far as the stability of the edifice as a design is concerned. The whole forms one perfect piece of architectural design in construction which, given adequate attention in the way of protection from the elements, only earthquakes or destruction by violence could overthrow. Owing to the first and second churches having been destroyed by fire, Justinian gave instructions that no wood was to be used in the new fabric. Hence



Photo: Schlah.

Fig. 1. SANTA SOPHIA, FROM THE EAST.

the entire building is covered with vaulting which forms a true roof, and the thrust of every arch which is supported by columns, is withheld by iron rods placed at the springing of the arch. These iron rods took the place of wooden planks, previously in general use for this purpose, which may still be seen in some buildings, such as the Church of St. Demetrius, Salonicia.

The architects of Santa Sophia, Anthemius of Tralles in Asia Minor, and his nephew, Isidorus of Miletus, were both Greeks. The credit for the conception of the design is generally given to Anthemius, who deserves to rank equally high with Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon, for both were architectural geniuses of the premier order.

The great internal beauty of Santa Sophia resides in and springs from its remarkably original

plan, which is often referred to as being a synthesis of the plans of well-known buildings then existing. Therefore, to enable a true appreciation to be formed of its marked superiority, it is necessary to refer to such plans and interiors of temples and churches as might have influenced Anthemius in making the design.

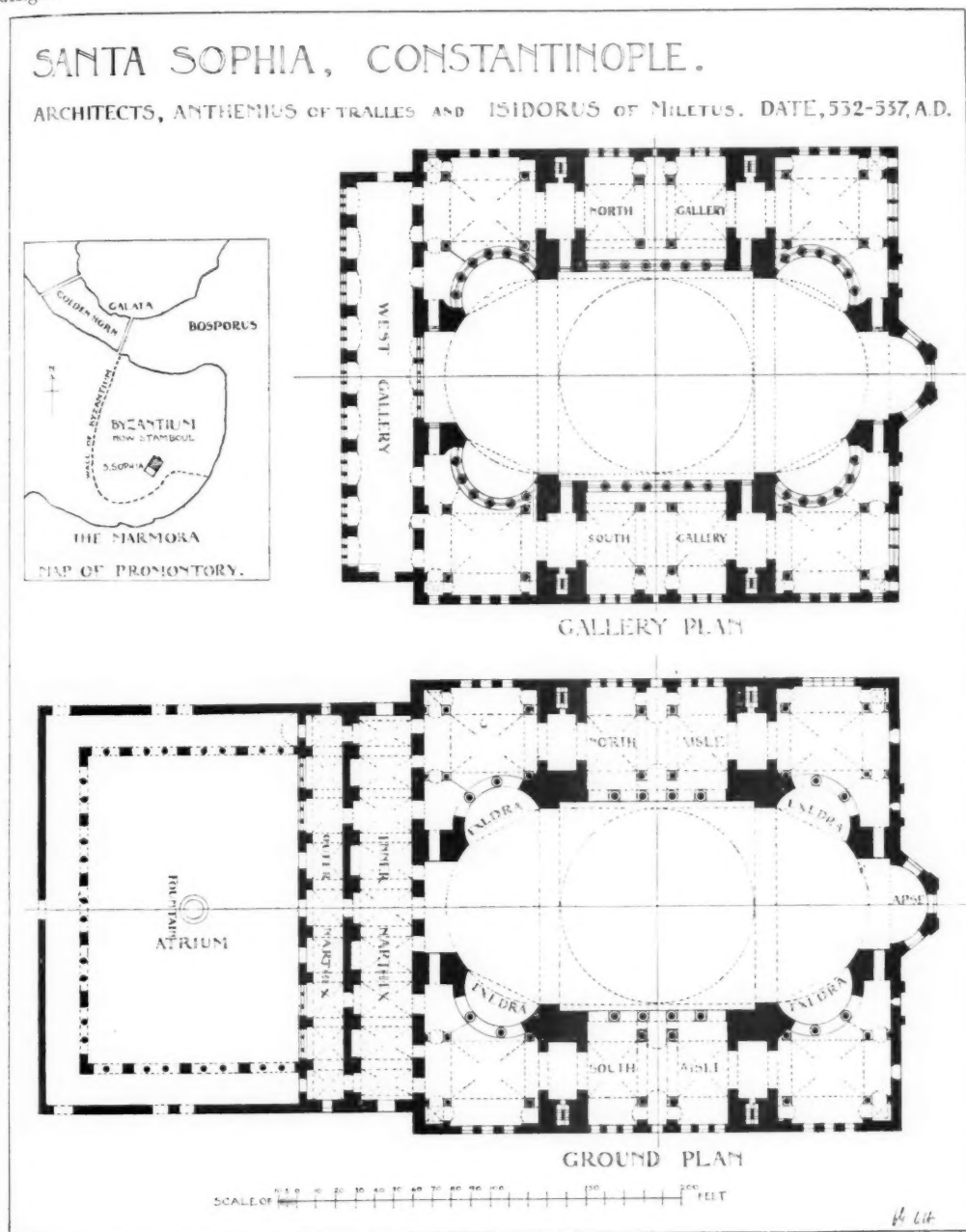


Fig. 2.

The plan of the Parthenon (the temple of the Virgin goddess of Wisdom) at Athens, which dates from 438 B.C., shows how, in Greek temples, emphasis was given to their exteriors by surrounding the naos with columns. Internally the figure of the goddess was the centre of attraction, and the level lines of the entablature on the row of internal columns on each side of the naos led the eye of the worshipper to the statue. In the basilican type of Early Christian church, such as that of San Paolo fuori le Mura, Rome, circa 380 A.D., internal, not external, effect was the aim of the builders, and the rows of columns in the interior led the eye to the most sacred part, the bema and apse, where the altar was placed. On each side of the central square of Santa Sophia there is a row of columns, which, aided by the strong lines of the cornice, leads the eye eastward in the same manner.

Both Greek temples and Early Christian basilicas were roofed with wooden trusses covered externally with tiling, either of marble or burnt clay. Internally the effect of these trusses, or of a panelled ceiling attached to their tie-beams, was depressing compared with the effect of a vaulted interior, and still more so in comparison with a magnificently domed interior like that of Santa Sophia.

The Pantheon, Rome, 123 A.D., is an example of a Roman temple of circular plan roofed by a dome and lighted by an uncovered opening at its summit, a method of lighting which is perfect aesthetically, but from the practical point of view is most unsatisfactory. The dome fits its rotunda quite naturally, as does also that of the church of St. George at Salonica, circa 400 A.D., where, however, the light came from lunettes placed just above the springing line of the dome and also from vertical windows in the wall of the rotunda.

The intrados of the dome of the Pantheon is deeply coffered, giving an impressive effect of great grandeur. It is now bereft of its bronze rosettes and its colouring, which no doubt originally went far to prevent that feeling of heaviness felt at the present day by the spectator when he views this finest of all Roman interiors. The intrados of the dome of St. George's, which is little more than half the diameter of that of the Pantheon, being 79 feet instead of 140, is enriched with the greatest and best work in Byzantine mosaic that has come down to the present time. Here the colour treatment adds beauty to the interior, which, in this sense, is a distinct advance upon the Pantheon. In Santa Sophia there is a central dome covered with mosaic, which is fully two-thirds the size of that of the Pantheon, being 107 and 140 feet respectively, and, as designed by Anthemius, had sixteen vertical windows at its base. This large central dome rests upon four piers at the corners of a square. To enable a dome to rest upon a square substructure, pendentives are built projecting from the inner corners of the square below to a circular plan above. These form concave curved surfaces of triangular shape having the base, a quadrant of a circle, upwards, and the apex downward. There is no known example of the pendentive, or of anything similar to it, on a large scale of earlier date than Santa Sophia. The dome itself may be the continuation upwards of the curved surfaces of the pendentives, as was the first dome of Santa Sophia, or of another form, such as a hemisphere, placed directly on the top of the pendentives, as is the dome we now see in Santa Sophia.

The nearest approach to the pendentive is the very rudimentary one in the hall of the Nymphaeum of the Baths of Gallienus, erected in Rome in A.D. 263-268. It is remarkable that with this example in existence, the church of San Vitale in Ravenna, begun in A.D. 526, should have the junction of its dome and octagon formed by small squinch arches instead of by the use of the pendentive. So also in the church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, Constantinople, begun A.D. 527; the junction of its dome with the octagonal substructure is not particularly happy, owing to the lack of pendentives. Here a squarely-planned church is converted into an octagon internally, although the effect of a square is retained by exedras placed in its angles. Because of its resemblance to Santa Sophia, this church is called by the Turks, Kutchuk Agia Sophia, that is, "Little Santa Sophia."

One other type of church plan which may have influenced Anthemius when designing Santa Sophia was that of the church of the Holy Apostles, Constantinople, built originally by Constantine and rebuilt by Justinian, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1463-69, but as its plan has been

followed in the church of St. Mark, Venice, 1063-1071, this description will apply to both. It was a Greek cross in plan and had five domes, one being central, and one over each arm of the cross. These domes were, however, independent of one another, whereas in Santa Sophia the great central dome is



Fig. 3. SANTA SOPHIA, INTERIOR SHOWING LOWER AND UPPER ARCADES.

Photo: Schah.

supported by two half-domes of the same size as the large one, which all open into one another and form a most effective whole.

The outline of the plan of Santa Sophia, excluding the narthex and apse, is nearly a square, being 235 feet north and south by 250 feet east and west. Directly in the centre is an exact square of 103 feet length of side, over which is the great dome which has a diameter of 107 feet. At the four corners of

this central space are massive piers between which are arches spanning both ways, and resting on these arches are the pendentives forming the junction between the circular base of the dome and its square support.

A dome exerts thrust equally all round the circumference of its base. The pendentives gather this thrust and distribute it to the extrados of the four arches, which, in turn, gather the entire thrust into the four piers. But as piers cannot resist side thrust of any great magnitude it is necessary to arrange that the slanting thrusts brought by the pendentives and arches to the piers be otherwise met. The lines of these thrusts are on the extended diagonals of the central square, and to place supports in such a position would have been the simplest solution of the problem, but fortunately this method of counteracting the thrust was not adopted. Instead, there are great semi-domes placed east and west of the central square which carry the thrusts from these sides of the square downwards through their supporting piers to the solid ground. The eastern semi-dome is pierced centrally by a barrel vault which terminates in the apse. On each side of the semi-dome there is an exedra, which, finishing also in a semi-dome, intersects the larger one, the line of their intersection being straight. At the western semi-dome the arrangement is similar except that there is no apse, the barrel vault terminating directly at the western wall of the church.

To north and south of the central square there are massive buttresses, each 75 feet long by 25 feet wide, which extend across the aisles in line with the great north to south arches. Large though these buttresses are, yet the earthquakes which have occurred from time to time have caused them to give way to a certain extent and to allow those north to south arches to push out the piers, thus causing the weakness which may be observed by the cracks in the structure to-day. There are huge east to west arches which span between these buttresses and show externally. It is from the spandrels on the outer face of these arches that skew arches spring, just below the base of the dome, and carry the thrust of the dome to the buttresses.

Each aisle is 55 feet wide, and although divided into three parts yet is continuous because of the large openings in the buttresses. The number and arrangement of the columns in the aisles produce fine internal effects. These columns support the ground floor vaulting, and they are repeated in number and arrangement in the vaulted gallery above the aisles, which extends round the building, except across the apse. These two stories of vaulting stiffen the main piers and materially aid in supporting the fabric. There are passages in the east and west piers supporting the large semi-domes, which are necessary for the use of the church, for they enable communication to be made between the north and south aisles across the bema in front of the apse, and across the western portion of the nave in front of the principal doorways.

The principle of concentrating the loads on piers and then enclosing the whole space by a wall is that displayed by the plan of this church. This is further shown by the remarkable manner in which the thrust of the semi-domical vaults of the aisles and gallery are counteracted. On the sides of the rectangle bounded by these vaults, each of which rests upon four pillars, there are barrel vaults which form arches parallel to the four side walls of the church. These barrel vaults take the thrusts and prevent them injuring the stability of the thin outside walls, or of the arcades which run internally on each side of the nave of the church.

The central area, inclusive of bema and apse, measures fully 260 feet in length and 108 feet in breadth between the arcades. The central dome is 179 feet in height from floor of church to intrados at crown, but it was originally some 20 or more feet lower. The first dome fell in 558, a few years after its erection; it was rebuilt by Isidorus, the younger of the two architects, and the church was rededicated in the year 563. Originally, as already stated, the dome had sixteen windows, but the present design has forty, arched between piers, thus giving a ring of light round its base. These piers form the starting points of the brick ribs which show on the intrados of the dome. The ribs gather together on a ring near the crown of the dome, which has a thickness of 24 inches at this part,

according to Salzenberg, the tapering panels between these ribs being also of brick. The dome built by Anthemius was not constructed with ribs, but of brickwork laid in concentric layers.

The city of Constantinople has been the capital of the Ottoman Empire since 1453, the date of its capture. The conquerors recognised the majestic character of the Great Church and made it their chief mosque, at the same time altering the original arrangements of the church to suit their ritual. The Mihrab, or prayer niche, which indicates the direction of Mecca, is not in the centre of the apse,



Fig. 4. SANTA SOPHIA, NORTH AISLE LOOKING WEST.

Photo: Schah.

but to one side, and the fact that the carpets and prayer rugs are not laid square with the interior, but at right angles with the direction of Mecca, are both discordant notes in the interior as it is to-day. To the right there is the Minber, or pulpit, where the prayer is read on Friday for all Islam. Opposite the pulpit is the Sultan's seat or tribune, which is not wholly modern work, for Fossati used up ancient columnus, capitals, and slabs found in the church and elsewhere in its design. There are several mastaba, or platforms, for the readers of the Kurân. The artificial lighting is by oil lamps, which produce a quiet illumination probably not very dissimilar in nature and effect from those in use in the time of Justinian. Most pronounced of all the evidences of the occupation of the church by Islam are the huge green shields with golden lettering, affixed to the top of each of the eight main piers upon which the super-

structure rests. The standing letters on these shields are said to be 30 feet in length. Despite these changes, which are really on the surface, the building remains intact, for it has not greatly suffered from its use as a mosque.

The narthex is a large entrance hall, 205 feet long internally by 26 feet wide, which extends along the west end of the church. Its walls are completely decorated with marble panelling having the notched fillet enrichment around the panels, and its vaulting is covered with mosaics. From the



Fig. 5. SANTA SOPHIA, DETAIL OF EXEDRA.

Photo: Sébati.

narthex nine doors give access to the church. Of these, the central door is the largest, being much larger than the others, and is called the Porta Basilica or Royal Door. This is the door by which the church should be entered, for by doing so the visitor receives the most favourable impression of the interior. The whole interior of the church right up to the crown of the great dome is seen immediately you cross its marble threshold. It is probable that a mosaic representation of the Pantocrator—the Almighty Father—was originally at the centre of the dome, from which the ribs lead the eye downwards to the ring of forty lights at its base. Next the four pendentives, with their six-winged Seraphim,

attract attention ; the great east and west arches, each with its windows in the tympanum under the arch ; the large cornice, on top of which the lamplighter walked in order to light the lamps of the Great Church ; the delightful composition of the two arcades on each side of the nave, the lower having four large columns carrying five arches, and the upper six smaller columns carrying seven arches ; the eastern semi-dome, with its exedras on either side in two stories, having two porphyry columns set on pedestals below, and six marble columns above ; the apse, in front of which formerly stood the

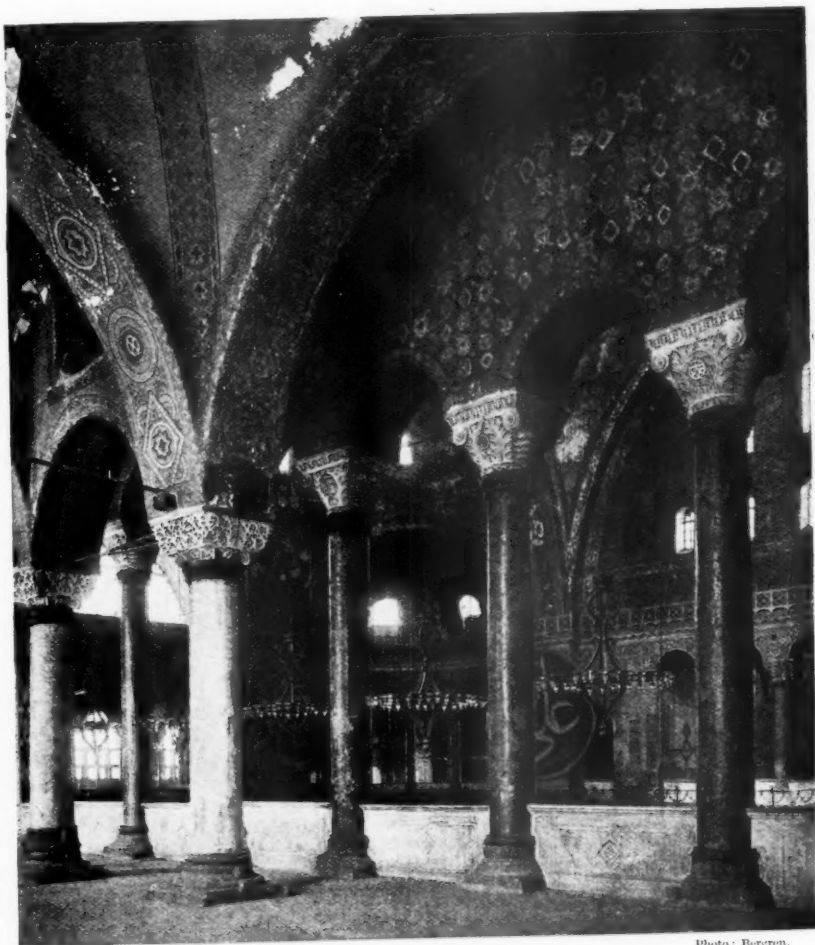


Photo: Benzon.

Fig. 6. SANTA SOPHIA, SOUTH GALLERY.

iconostasis with its three doors and costly high altar behind it ; add the soft yet rich colouring of the marble reveting of all the vertical parts of the walling of the entire building, and the gold-grounded mosaic work—the most beautiful base mosaic could have—which covers all the vaults, domes, and generally the curved surfaces, and then some idea may be formed of the wonderful effect of this magnificent interior.

At the north and south ends of the narthex there are porches. Just outside the south porch was the horologion, so named because a sun-dial stood, and indeed one still stands, there. This south porch

has a very highly enriched two-leaved bronze door, called the Beautiful Gate, which dates from 841. The door itself is of wood, four or five inches in thickness, but is entirely overlaid with bronze plates and enrichments.

There is a single-storied outer narthex parallel to the inner one, which does not, however, contain mosaics, and access between the two narthexes was obtained by five doors. In front of all was the atrium, the remains of which were finally removed in 1873. In the present forecourt there is a Turkish fountain which recalls to mind the existence of the fountain in the atrium of the church.

The external view of Santa Sophia shows a low dome in the centre of the mass which gives definite expression to the vast area it covers. This dome is often compared with those of St. Peter's, Rome,

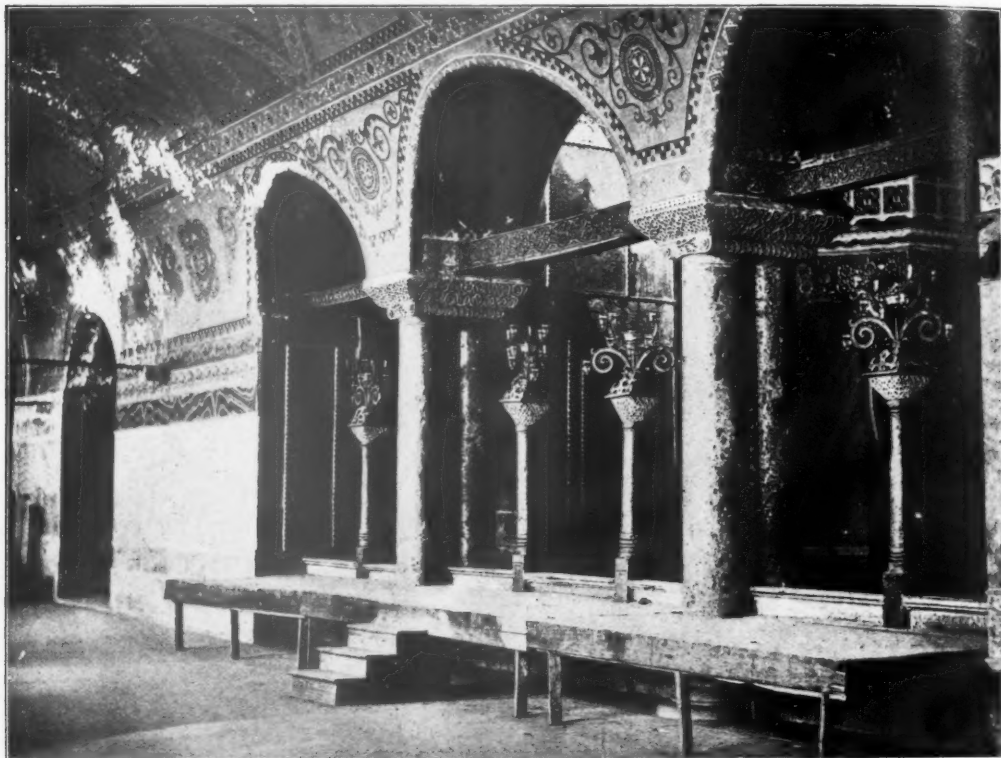


Fig. 7. SANTA SOPHIA, WESTERN GALLERY.

Photo: Berggren.

or St. Paul's, London, in which, to gain increased external effect, the outer shell is raised to the extent required to obtain the desired expression, while an inner dome, entirely separate from the outer, is designed to give the effect desired when seen from the interior of the edifice. When such Renaissance domes are viewed from the interior, the spectator requires to place himself almost directly under the dome in order to see it properly. But a Byzantine dome, erected in the sixth century, had apparently to fulfil two conditions. Firstly, it must be a true roof, for all Byzantine domes are solid, and roofed directly by the covering material. Secondly, the crown of the dome must be kept low, in order that the figure of the Pantocrator may be seen directly the worshipper enters the church. The dome of Santa Sophia entirely fulfils these two conditions, and, to anyone conversant with Byzantine work of the culminating period of the style, cannot but appear to be in entire harmony with the whole building,



Fig. 8. SANTA SOPHIA. FROM THE WEST.

Photo: Schah.

both externally and internally. Its silvery grey lead covering has also a distinct attraction and beauty of its own. Some authorities say that a large cross stood at the summit of the dome in Byzantine times.

When the Turks converted Santa Sophia into their chief mosque in Constantinople they apparently felt the need of some feature which would give an aspiring tendency to the huge mass externally, and as this could not be given by means of a high central dome, they erected four beautiful tall minarets, one at each corner—firstly, the one at the south-east; secondly, the one at the north-east; and, lastly, the two at the western corners—and, in doing so, they supplied the one thing necessary for the completion of the external design in so far as its general composition was concerned. About where these minarets are there formerly were ascents or staircases to the galleries; it is not, however, known how high the towers containing them were carried, but in the tower of Santa Sophia, Salonica, there still exists a genuine Byzantine staircase tower, and perhaps those at Santa Sophia, Constantinople, may have been of a somewhat similar nature both as regards height and design.

Another part of Santa Sophia standing out prominently in any view of the exterior in which the north or south elevations are seen, is the great arch spanning the space between the buttresses, its broad soffit at all times causing a deep shadow which is very effective. The buttresses themselves are prominent features on which is distinctly seen the striped appearance given to the exterior of the church by Fossati, the Italian architect, who restored the church in 1847–9. The walls are covered by a coating of lime-mortar similar to rough-cast. The object of this covering is apparently to preserve the masonry, chiefly brickwork, which it hides, for although the weather may act upon and in course of time disintegrate the coating, yet it is easily renewed. It is this covering which Fossati painted with red and yellow bands to represent the layers of stone and brickwork generally employed in the erection of Byzantine buildings, but the paint has now become so toned down that it is no longer offensive as it formerly was.

Around the exterior are grouped many other minor buildings. There is the square-domed building just outside the south porch which is generally accepted as having been the Baptistry of the church, but is now a Turbeh or Turkish mausoleum. It is octagonal internally, but exedras in the corners give squareness to the plan. There are fully-formed pendentives between its dome and substructure. At the north-east corner of the church there is a circular building, the use of which has not been definitely determined, but it was probably erected and used as a sacristy after the beginning of the fourteenth century. At the south-east corner of the church there is a porch of mediæval date with Byzantine columns re-used. Two of these columns have mutilated capitals of the "bird-and-basket" type, having a representation of a basket on the lower portion, and two birds resting on the rim of the basket with a cross between them just under the abacus on each face. Besides other remains of Byzantine and mediæval date there are four Turkish mausolea which, though beautiful in themselves, are out of place where they are.

The greatness of Santa Sophia as an architectural conception is shown by the fact that despite all it has passed through and to its being now devoted to the service of Islam, yet, nevertheless, it stands supreme over its misfortunes and still remains the most admired of all church interiors. The praises of the interior of Santa Sophia have been so often deservedly sung by many writers from the time of Chaucer, who wrote "So fair a church hath Venice none," to that of Fergusson, our great architectural historian, who wrote: internally it "is the most perfect and most beautiful church which has yet been erected by any Christian people," that the author can only continue the meed of praise by summing up his own impression in one sentence: "It is all glorious within—the perfect embodiment of a Christian church."

THE HORIZONTAL CURVES OF ST. JOHN'S, AT CHESTER.

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IN 1904 Mr. Arthur Hill, B.E., M.R.I.A., F.R.I.B.A., published in *The Architect** a short account of architectural refinements in St. John's Church, at Chester. Mr. Hill's appointment as Lecturer on Architecture in University College, at Cork, and his degree of Bachelor of Engineering may be mentioned as among the considerations which entitle his opinions on questions of architectural construction to respectful attention. Mr. Hill announced the following arrangements in St. John's as being constructive, viz.: that the piers under the crossing lean back considerably (the so-called widening refinement) and that "the nave columns hang outward a maximum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, giving a horizontal curve on the triforium level." The rest of the article was devoted to his reasons for considering the outward overhang of the piers which produce the curvature as being constructive; aside from the fact, which is matter of common information, that the church was never vaulted. Thus the stock objection as to vaulting thrust cannot apply here.

Mr. Hill also mentions that the mason's error in spacing of the bays is only an inch ("1 inch difference in width of arches"), as showing the competence of the builders, and adds, as regards the piers, that "If the foundations gave way it is rather extraordinary that they yielded so uniformly that the north and south sides have exactly the same quantity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Besides, the bases are 1 inch out of level, which might account for an overhang of about 2 inches (5 feet 3 inches diameter to 11 feet 4 inches in height). What about the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch? The masonry could not be dislocated to that extent without its being very evident."

Mr. Hill then quotes Sherborne Minster for horizontal curvature on the south side (against the thrust of the aisle vaulting), and finally alludes to the possibility that systematic observations in the United Kingdom, similar to those which have been made in Italy and Northern France on behalf of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, might be equally productive of important results.

It is the purpose of this Paper to corroborate Mr. Hill's views as to the curvature and leaning piers, and to supplement his measurements by others which give additional force to his announcements and to his arguments. For instance, the piers of St. John's are not only arranged in graduated inclinations of

equal amount at corresponding points, on both sides of the church, so as to produce the concave curvatures, but they are also actually set out in curvilinear alignment of plan on both sides of the church. By stretching a line, which touched the outer faces of the engaged piers in the west wall and at the crossing, the following measures were taken for the setting back of the three intervening piers on the south side of the church. The measures are quoted from west to east:

2nd pier 1 inch.	3rd pier $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	4th pier 1 inch.*
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On the north side of the nave the following measures were taken to the stretched line:

2nd pier $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	3rd pier $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	4th pier 0'00†
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The fact may now be recalled that the original Norman church was planned for at least two additional bays at the west end.‡ Thus, if the church had been completed as planned, and presuming that the curvilinear setting out had been continued, then a line stretched along the piers would have shown deflections of greater amount, and the fourth pier on the north side, which now appears in the measures just quoted to be in line with the engaged pier at the crossing, would also be found in that case to have been planned for curvilinear alignment.

The total actual amount of curvature may be easily computed for the height of the triforium string-course. Mr. Hill mentions the inclination of the central piers as being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a height of 11 feet 4 inches. These measures are taken from above the top of the base to the necking at the capital. The height to the triforium string-course is nearly double this height, and the inclination continues at the same rate in the spandrels. The inclination up to the string-course may thus be safely estimated as at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which added to the measurements for the setting back in alignment of the central piers

* Original measurements in foot decimals: 0.08, 0.16, 0.08.

† Original measurements in foot decimals: 0.04, 0.14, 0.00.

‡ The plan published in *St. John the Baptist, Chester*, by Canon S. Cooper Scott, Vicar (Phillipson and Golder, Chester), shows four additional bays as originally planned. This plan is based on a sixteenth century plan in the British Museum. The Rev. Francis Grosvenor speaks of two extra bays (*Medieval Architecture of Chester*, London, 1858, F. H. and J. Parker). At all events, there was formerly an Early English west wall where the present west wall now stands, and the beginning of an arcade is still embedded in the modern west wall. The choir originally had three more bays. These were ruined by the downfall of the central tower in the sixteenth century.

* "St. John's, Chester." 21st Oct. 1904, p. 260.

would give $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches as the amount of the concave curvature on the south side of the nave, and 8 inches as the amount of curvature on the north side.*

continuation of the curvilinear system, but only by the amounts which would thus be added to the setting back in plan of the third pair of piers.

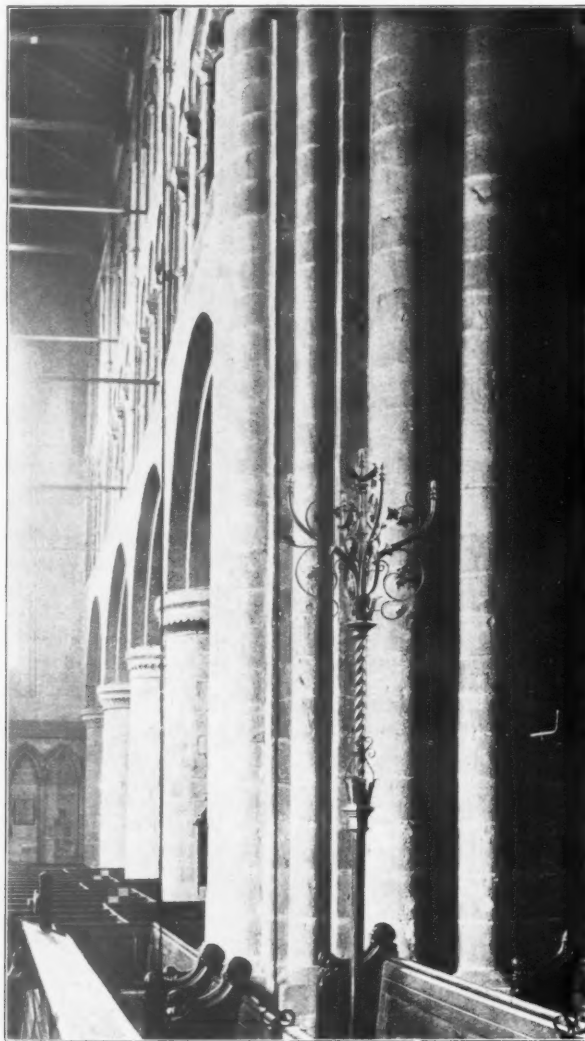


Fig. 1. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Showing curve in plan, concave to the nave, at the height of the north triforium string-course. From the choir.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

These figures would have been somewhat larger if the church had been extended to the west with a

* My own measures for the inclinations of the centre piers, to be presently quoted, vary slightly from Mr. Hill's. They would give about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches curvature on the south side and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches curvature on the north side, thus figuring a variation of one inch in the curve on opposite sides of the church.

The argument for constructive curvature, aside from the setting back in alignment, may now be stated as follows. In a church without vaulting, an accidental movement of the walls and piers must have been due to settlement. Is it likely that accidental settlement of the piers and clerestory walls of

the nave would have been in lines of *curvature*? and is it likely that accident would produce curvatures on opposite sides of the nave which correspond so closely?

Mr. Hill has already given his opinion that accident did not, and could not, produce inclinations of the same amount on opposite sides of the church, and this argument may be considerably strengthened by quoting measurements for all the piers, Mr. Hill having confined his mention to the maximum inclinations. My measurements are as follows:—

own measures any special delicacy or refined scientific accuracy, the correspondences which they reveal are very remarkable, and it is probably worth while to repeat these measures in foot decimals as originally taken. One-hundredth of a foot is one-eighth of an inch, and comparisons of variation are made more easily when decimals are quoted.

THE SAME MEASURES, IN FOOT DECIMALS, AS ORIGINALLY TAKEN.

I. { 0'16	II. { 0'26	III. { 0'35	IV. { 0'17	V. { 0'06
0'16	0'28	0'30	0'19	0'11



Fig. 2. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. The nave from the choir. Showing the concave curves in plan at the height of the triforium string-course.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

OUTWARD INCLINATIONS OF PIERS IN ST. JOHN'S,
FROM WEST TO EAST.

North side: 2 inches. 3½ inches. 4½ inches. 2½ inches. ¾ inch.
*I. II. III. IV. †V.

South side: 2 inches. 3½ inches. 3½ inches. 2½ inches. 1½ inches.

It is quite likely that Mr. Hill's measurement for the maximum inclination of the centre piers was more accurate than my own. However, my measure for the maximum inclination on the south side only varies from his by ¼ inch. Without claiming for my

It will be noticed that out of ten piers, the highest variation in any one pair is 0'05, or ⅕ of an inch. This variation occurs with III. and V. Two pairs of measures only vary by 0'02, or ⅒ inch, viz., II. and IV. One pair of measures shows exact correspondence, and the remark made in footnote may be repeated here, that these piers have been in contact with the west wall ever since the Norman period, and they must have been exempt from outward accidental movement since that date. Their inclinations, which are 0'16, or 2 inches on each side, are what we should expect them to be if the nave had been planned for two additional bays, as supposed by Grosvenor.

* The west wall is built against these piers. This wall, in original construction, is as old as the Norman period and these piers could not have given way since that time.

† Half-piers, engaged in the crossing piers.

The full strength of Mr. Hill's case for constructive curvature at Chester has yet to be stated. Within a short time after beginning these recent observations it appeared to me that the piers of the nave had a *westward* inclination as well as the outward inclination; that is, an inclination in a longitudinal direction as regards the clerestory walls which they support. The current theory being that the clerestory walls of St. John's have moved outward, it appeared strange that the piers under these walls should have moved lengthwise, so to speak, as well as sideways. The

but they are wholly inconsiderable when we remember that a mason's error of three or four inches is frequently found in churches which have much finer masonry than that of St. John's. An inch is not much in variations of inclination which relate to a height of 11 feet, and in this series of measures there is only one variation which exceeds the variation of 0.08 foot, or 1 inch, at III. There is a variation of over 2 inches at IV., but the important fact remains that every pier in the nave has a westward inclination *when sighted or plumbed from east to west*. Of course,



Fig. 3. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. The nave, from the west end. Showing inclinations of the piers and concave curves in plan in the triforium string-course.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

suspicious awakened by the eye, always an unsafe guide, were corroborated by plumbing, with astonishing results. All the nave piers lean west, as well as north or south, with inclination as follows, according to my measurements:—

WESTWARD INCLINATIONS OF THE PIERS IN ST. JOHN'S, IN FOOT DECIMALS, FROM WEST TO EAST.									
North side	*I. { 0.11	II. { 0.04	III. { 0.12	IV. { 0.08	V. { 0.02				
South side	{ 0.09	{ 0.08	{ 0.20	{ 0.25	{ 0.04				

The variations in these measurements are greater than in the case of the north and south inclinations,

* Attached to the west wall since the Norman period. The implications against westward movement are obvious.

what happens at Chester is that all the inclinations are *really diagonal to the line of the clerestory wall*. Strictly speaking, no pier can lean north and west at the same time; it really leans north-west, of course. However, I am presenting the facts as they first became known to me, and I now bring to the support of Mr. Hill's contention that the curves at Chester are constructive, the fact that all the pier inclinations are diagonal in direction, both to the longitudinal direction and to the outward inclination of the clerestory walls. The clerestory walls lean north or south, *while the piers lean north-west and south-west*. It is apparently impossible even to imagine any

accidental movement which could produce these results. I will now quote the measures for the diagonal pier inclinations. These measures were taken as nearly as possible at a point on the side of the

in foot decimals (one-hundredth of a foot equals one-eighth of an inch).

The correspondences in these measures are marvelous. On the whole they repeat the accuracy of

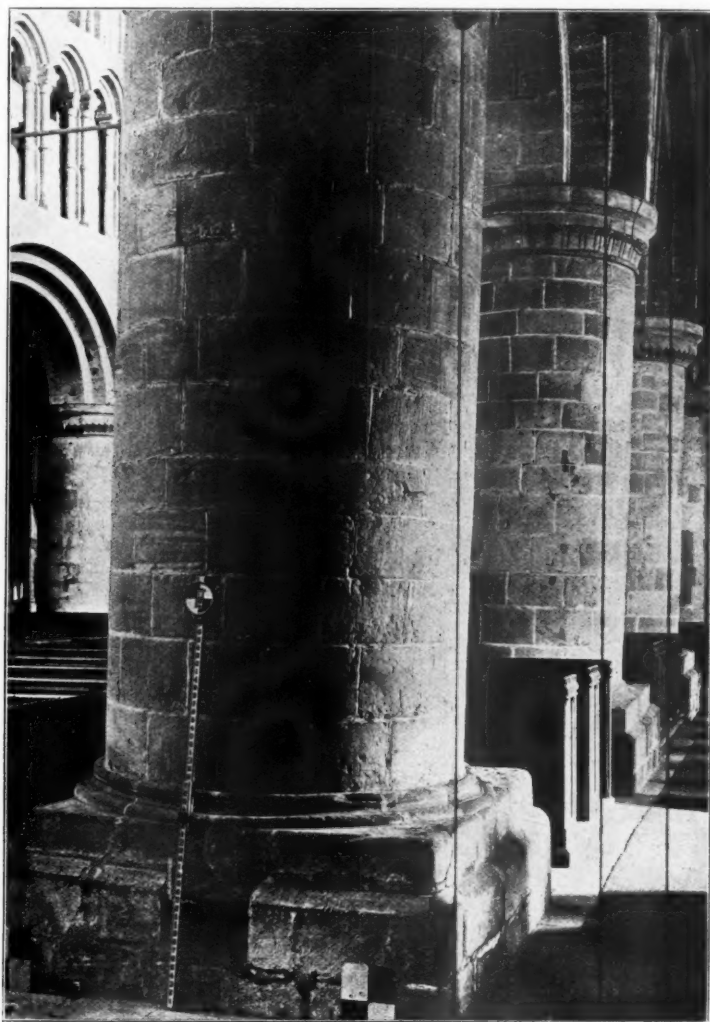


Fig. 4. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Showing inclinations in the southern line of piers from west to east. These inclinations increase gradually from the pier now engaged in the west wall up to the middle pier, and they decrease gradually from the middle pier up to the engaged pier at the crossing.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

pier corresponding to the west outer angle of each base.

NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST INCLINATIONS OF PIERS IN ST. JOHN'S
FROM WEST TO EAST.

North side	I. (0.17	II. (0.24	III. (0.30	IV. (0.15	V. (0.15
South side	(0.14	(0.24	(0.33	(0.31	(0.10

correspondence which appears in the measures for the north and south inclinations; although the fourth pair of piers now offers a discrepancy of 2 inches (0.16), which is due to the unusual excess of westward pitch in the south side fourth pier.* The variation

* This pier leans west 0.25 foot: an unusual amount when compared with the other westward inclinations.

in the north and south inclinations of this pair of piers is, however, only 0.02 foot, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

We may now rehearse the various arguments for constructive curvature at Chester:—

(a) The alignment of the piers at the bases is curvilinear in plan.

(b) The curvatures at the triforium string-course are practically equal on opposite sides of the church.

(c) The correspondences of the north and south inclinations and of the north-west and south-west inclinations are so close as to bar the theory of accident.

the crossing and near the west end of a church), more than it is near the centre of the nave. Thus, if St. John's had ever been vaulted, a concave curvature on both sides of the church might be plausibly explained by vaulting thrust. But the explanation derived from thrust being eliminated here, we may naturally ask what light is thrown on the subject of settlement by the bases of the piers. The great amount of slope in the bases is well shown by Figs. 5 and 6 for the north and south directions. Not only is a similar slope very apparent for all the bases, as regards the westward inclinations, but the existence



Fig. 5. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Base and plinth of the pier in the foreground of Fig. 4, south side. The plumb-lines show that the sides of the plinth are not inclined like the pier. The base is cut obliquely so as to correct an excess of slope in the plinth. The slope of the top surface of the base is 0.09 foot ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) in a plinth-width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

(d) The lines of inclinations of the piers are all diagonal to the lines of inclination in the clerestory walls, and therefore cannot be due to a movement which affected the walls.

(e) The piers at the west end of the church were engaged in the west wall in the Norman period and cannot have moved since that time.

(f) The church has never been vaulted.

A moment's attention may be given to this last consideration as connected with two photographs of the pier plinths and bases (Figs. 5 and 6). The thrust of a vaulting is obviously tied in at, and near,

of the slope in both directions has been verified by actual measurements for every base in the nave (including the engaged piers in the west wall and at the crossing). In taking these measures the modern pavement has been accepted as a true level. It does not seem worth while to publish these measures, as the general facts are sufficiently shown by the two pictures.

These two photographs make it extremely difficult to formulate any consistent theory of accidental movement. Even if the walls had been pushed or thrown over, they could never have moved the bases

of the piers into the positions which they uniformly occupy: with north and south sides always sloped downward to the west, and with east and west sides always sloped downward to the south on one side and to the north on the other (really, of course, sloped in the diagonal directions, south-west, and north-west, like the piers). Obviously, subsidence is our only possible explanation aside from construction. Now we can imagine the settlement of a wall as being due to bad foundations, but why the foundations of the separated piers should always have been bad near the south-west corner of every pier on one side, and

church. It is true that some bases have been repaired on the sides; but others have not, to any considerable extent.

A cursory inspection of the pier plinths in St. John's shows that the joints of their beds are concealed by the modern pavement and gives the impression that the absolutely conclusive proof to be derived from oblique cutting of the masonry blocks on which the leaning piers are placed cannot be offered. That proof, however, exists and appears in the quoted Figs. 5 and 6. The piers have bases which rest on the plinths, and the oblique cutting

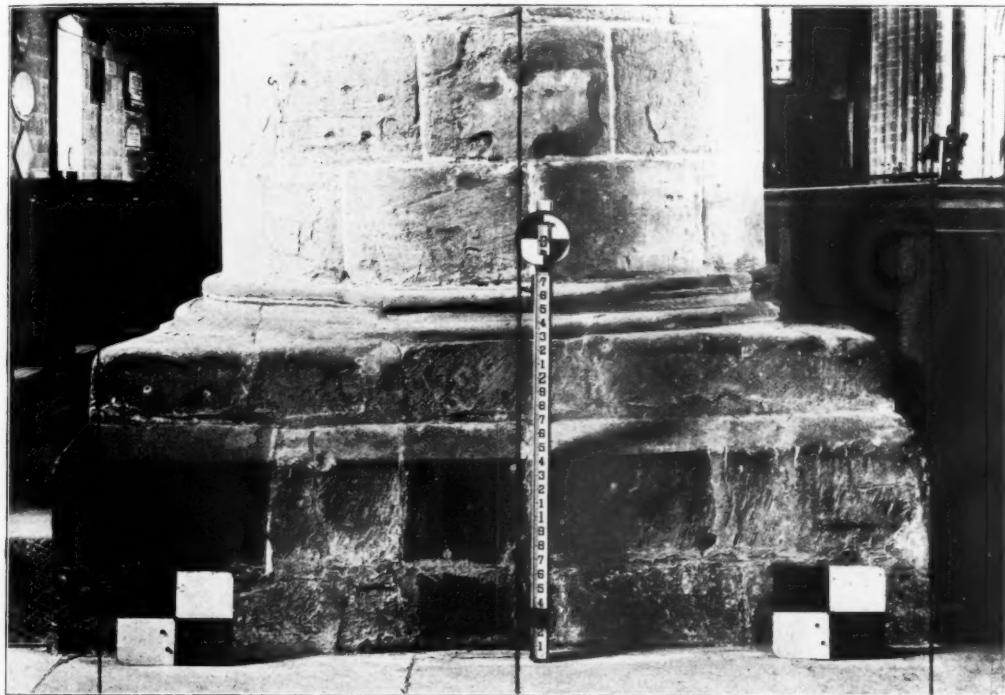


Fig. 6. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Base and plinth of the pier on the north side, corresponding to the pier in the foreground of Fig. 4. The plumb-lines show that the sides of the plinth are not inclined like the pier. The base is cut obliquely so as to increase the slope of the plinth. The slope of the top surface of the base is 0'09 foot ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) in a plinth-width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

near the north-west corner of every pier on the other side, is not easy to imagine. To my intellect and to that of Mr. Hill there is only one solution. These things did not happen—they were planned.

Further and decisive corroboration of this view may be obtained from these same bases. The plumb-lines in these pictures show that the sides of the plinths are not inclined like the piers which they support. The sides of the plinths are practically perpendicular, instead of leaning to correspond to their surface slope as they would do if accident were in question. This is the rule throughout the

of these bases is visible in both photographs. The slope in Fig. 6 is partly obtained by a slope of the plinth whose bed joints cannot be inspected, but it is also partly and visibly obtained by oblique cutting of the base which rests on the plinth. This proof that the given pier is leaned by construction is absolutely decisive. The use of a compass will test the facts if they should be doubted.

Of equally convincing interest is the observation photographed in Fig. 5. Here the builder had given too great a slope to his plinth, and *he has corrected this slope and diminished it* by oblique cutting in the

base between the plinth and the pier. This upper base is all old masonry, and to the eye, as well as to compass test, these facts are apparent in the photograph. It gives peculiar interest to these observations to state that the downward slope *on the upper surface* of both these bases, as measured to the level pavement, is exactly the same, viz., 0.09 foot, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, in a plinth width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. But this equality in the rate of slope is obtained in one case (Fig. 6) by oblique cutting of the base which increases the slope of the plinth, and it is obtained in the other case (Fig. 5) by oblique cutting of the base which diminishes the slope of the plinth.

exactly the same) we find piers whose inclinations vary only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in a height of 11 feet.

There is nothing improbable in the conclusion which is established by these observations, viz., that the curves at Chester were planned by the builders. My own observations on behalf of the Brooklyn Museum for constructive curves convex to the centre of the court, in the parapets, as well as in the cornices, of various mediæval cloisters, have been corroborated by Professor A. L. Frothingham for all the early Roman cloisters, and by my friends Mr. F. W. Deas, of Edinburgh, and Dr. H. Colley March, of Portesham (near Dorchester), for other

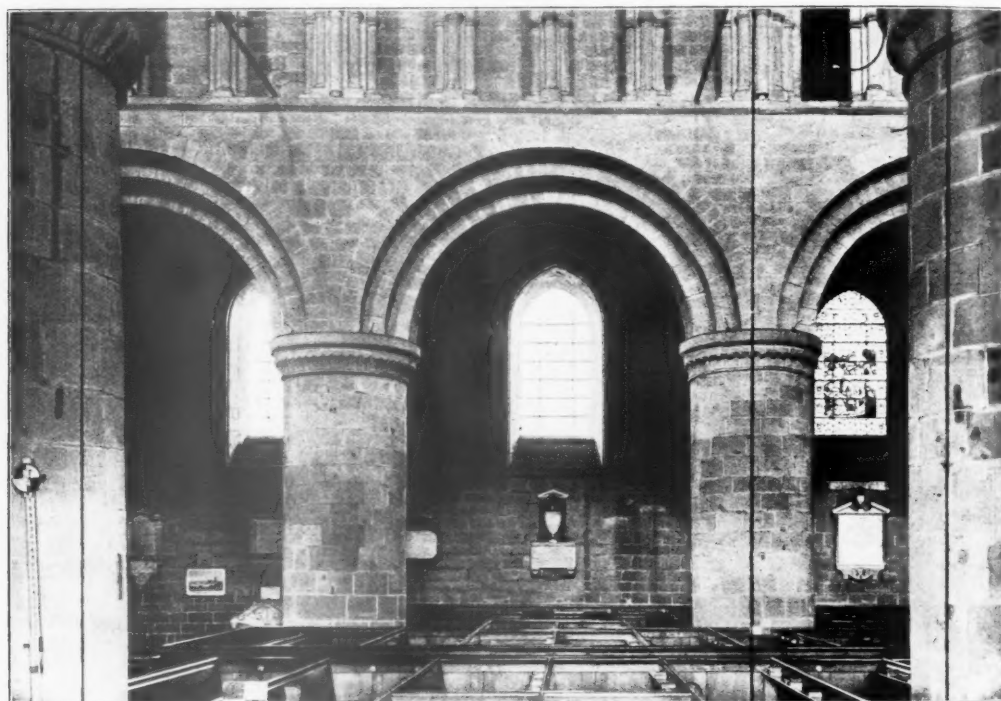


Fig. 7. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Westward inclinations of the nave piers on the south side. From the south aisle.
(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Mediæval Buildings.)

We may easily understand that the mediæval builders found the easiest method of inclining the piers to consist in giving a general slope to the plinths without close attention to accuracy, this attention being confined to the base directly under the pier. That this was the method adopted is absolutely proved by these two pictures. The north and south inclinations of the respective piers may now again be quoted. The piers are the second piers from the west end and next the engaged piers of the west wall. The south pier (base in Fig. 5) leans south 0.28 foot. The north pier (base in Fig. 6) leans north 0.26 foot. Thus, in bases which were obviously cut in different fashion (but whose *upper* slope is

localities. The remarkable observations of my friend Mr. Arthur Kingsley Porter, of New York, have so multiplied the cases of cloister curves that their rather frequent existence in Italy, at least, is now placed beyond even the shadow of a doubt. I cannot say whether Professor Frothingham's observations have been limited to parapets, so as to eliminate the difficulties suggested by thrust, but this has been the case with the observations of my other friends and with my own.

As to churches, my own observations, on behalf of the Brooklyn Museum, are rather numerous. Within the sphere of these observations the most frequent arrangement of the curvature in plan, is

convex to the nave on one side and concave on the other. This is the arrangement, for instance, of San Apollinare Nuovo at Ravenna, of San Donato at Genoa, of Notre-Dame at Paris, and of the cathedrals

like the cathedral of Fiesole and S. Ouen at Rouen. Only two cases of curvature which are convex to the nave on both sides are, so far, known to our Brooklyn Museum surveys, viz., Santa Agnese at



Fig. 8. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Diagonal (south-west) inclination of the south side pier next the crossing.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

of Pisa and Siena. The latter is the only instance, among those quoted, where the curvature does not begin in the columnar, or pier, alignment. There are other cases of attenuated S-shaped parallel curves, beginning in the pier, or columnar, alignment,

Rome and Santa Mustiola at Chiusi. Of both sides concave to nave only two cases are, so far, known, outside of St. John's at Chester. One of these is Orvieto cathedral, which is not vaulted. If the piers are inclined in this cathedral, or curved in alignment,

the fact is not known to me. At Orvieto the curves are found in the gallery parapets and walls and from there upwards.*

The other case of curvature concave to the nave on both sides is Rheims Cathedral. Here the piers

involving curvature (of 10 inches deflection on each side) at the height of the clerestory parapets, are connected with certain peculiar arrangements of the widening refinement which begin in the spandrels and vaulting shafts at the level of the arcade capitals.*

Thus, St. John's at Chester is, at present, one of three quotable cases of curvature concave to the nave on both sides, and the only one, so far known, in which the piers were inclined at the foundations in various amounts of pitch so as to produce the curvature. It is also the only case of horizontal curvature which has, so far, been published (or observed, to my knowledge, with proofs of purposed construction) for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hill has already been quoted for the point that the crossing piers "lean back considerably." I have retested this fact, both by actual plumbs and by photographs with plumb-lines inside the camera. Fig. 9 offers the best illustration for the crossing piers on account of the larger dimensions of the detail. The inclinations, which are very delicate, are also fairly well shown by Fig. 2. My reasons for agreeing with Mr. Hill in considering the inclinations of the crossing piers to be constructive, are the absence of vaulting thrust, the great resistance offered by the transept walls, the fact that the inclinations are in straight lines, and that they are too uniform to have been produced by accident (see Fig. 2). By plumbs taken with a line of 11 feet on the western crossing piers (0·13 foot to a side) and figuring this rate for the given height of about 24 feet, the inclinations appear to be about 0·30 foot or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a side. The tower which originally surmounted the crossing and which fell in the sixteenth century towards the south-east without damaging the piers, was supported on walls which rose 10 feet higher than the very considerable wall still visible above the crossing arches as seen in Fig. 3. This tower must also have served to steady the crossing piers.

Outside of St. Mary's, at Dover, where the widening refinement has been observed by Mr. G. A. T. Middleton,† Mr. Hill's observation is the first one ever published for the widening refinement in England. I have recently made a publication for this refinement in St. Patrick's at Dublin,‡ and must



Fig. 9. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER. Widening refinement of the north-west crossing pier. Compare No. 2 for the corresponding inclination of the south-west crossing pier.

(Photographed for the Brooklyn Museum Surveys of Medieval Buildings.)

are perfectly aligned and absolutely perpendicular up to the capitals of the arcades. The arrangements

* Photographs of the Orvieto curves were made under my direction for the Brooklyn Museum in 1895, and have been enlarged, but the photographs have never been published. The facts were published in the *Architectural Record Magazine*, Vol. VI., No. 4, 1897.

* I have been in the habit of considering the curves at Rheims as resulting simply from these peculiar arrangements of the widening refinement and not as having been independently planned. I may be wrong about it, but this is the explanation offered in the *American Architect* of 16th March, 1910.

† R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 25th Jan., 1908.

‡ *Irish Builder*, 6th June, 1914.

refer to this article for further information about this refinement in general.*

The use of the widening refinement in the crossing piers of St. John's leads to the question as to what may have been the purpose of the westward inclination of the piers in the nave. I have insisted on the point that the inclinations are really diagonal, but the optical effect of leaning the piers westward is to increase the effect of outward widening as regards the view towards the choir. Thus, piers leaned westward, which had no north and south inclination, would appear to the eye to lean north and south when the spectator is looking toward the choir. The purpose may therefore have been to increase the spacious effect of the upper nave, in which case the view toward the choir must have been considered as the most important. If St. John's had originally a pavement sloping upward toward the choir, which cannot now be ascertained, but which is the case in many mediæval churches, we might suppose that the piers were inclined backwards as so to make their vertical lines normal to the pavement and so conceal the existence of the slope. The piers of Notre-Dame at Paris are sloped westward; so are those of St. Mark's at Venice, and one other Venetian church can be quoted for the same arrangement.

There are still some things which must be said about St. John's at Chester. For instance, the iron tie-rods which appear in the views of the nave are reminders of dangers apprehended, if not really existent, and they are also reminders of the apprehensions which will always prevail as to many other churches, until the widening refinement and other refinements are generally known to have been a part of the ordinary mediæval practice. Between the years 1859 and 1864, St. John's was subjected to various repairs which were carried out by Mr. R. C. Hussey, a London architect. One of these so-called repairs was the removal of the solid upper clerestory walls for the height of about 10 feet. The lower clerestory walls had been steadied by this uniform upper weight and needed that weighting, because the open-work of the beautiful double triforium galleries results in an inequality of weight on the outer side of the triforium walls. Thus, when the upper solid wall was removed the walls tended to become top-heavy on the outer side. This tendency was increased by the outside "restoration" which tacked on a heavily projected arcading, a heavy cornice, and a still heavier outside foot-ramp,

about a foot wide, under the arcades, to a wall which had been originally quite flat. Then, and not till then, all the roofs were removed; and then, and not till then, indications of a movement in the walls were observed (so it is said) which led to the hasty employment of the tie-rods. How far pure apprehension, rather than real danger, was the cause of putting in the tie-rods, cannot be said. It may easily be believed, and is certainly the case, that the old leaning construction was held to be an accident (as it still is by the world at large) and that the apprehensions of danger, however justified at the time by the results of unwise changes in the construction, were much increased by the existence of the old inclinations. *This constructive inclination may also have been a contributory cause of danger*, after the steadying weight of the upper wall had been removed from above the arcading of the clerestory, after the outer clerestory wall had been overweighted by the outside additions, and after the resistance of the aisle roofs had been removed.

The outer wall of the aisle on the south side was wholly rebuilt between 1859 and 1864. The outer wall of the north aisle was refaced on the exterior side at a much later date. The inner side of this wall is old masonry and has an outward inclination of about 7 inches in about 26 feet. It may be that this parallel inclination was designed to avoid the contrast of perpendiculars adjacent to the inclined piers and the consequently over-conspicuous character of the pier inclinations which would result from that contrast. The pier inclinations are now quite conspicuous on the south side of the church on account of the contrast with the perpendiculars of the new side door, and new side windows of the south outer wall, and perhaps on account of the contrast with the perpendicular side wall. There are many instances of the subtle evasion of these contrasts in Continental churches, and it may be that they were formerly avoided at Chester and that the leaning north inner wall is a solitary remnant of the old method. However this may be, it is time to bring this paper to a close, but I am loth to do this without once more pointing out that the constructive inclination of the piers in St. John's at Chester is demonstrated for the bases of two of the piers beyond any debate, and that this constructive inclination was a means of obtaining the constructive curvature.*

* None of the bases in St. John's are accessible to photography excepting those shown by Figs. 5 and 6. Observations are also more difficult as to masonry details in other cases on account of closely adjacent and surrounding pews or on account of repairs.

* Or to the *American Architect* of 16th March, 1910. See also the *R.I.B.A. JOURNAL* for 9th Nov., 1907.

REVIEWS.

ANCIENT TOWN PLANNING.

Ancient Town Planning. By Professor F. Haverfield. 80. Oxford, 1913. Price 6s. Oxford: University Press.

Professor Haverfield's treatise on Ancient Town Planning contains in its 150 pages a large body of accurate and well-digested information on the historical aspects of one of the "subjects of the day." The word "accurate" should be emphasised, for the author, in the fashion he has taught us to expect from him, substitutes a clear and dispassionate review of actual evidence for the vague and general statements which too often pass muster on a subject of the kind. The reader of Professor Haverfield's book, for example, will be put in possession of what is actually known about ancient Babylon and ancient Alexandria, themes on which hazy notions prevail, and will be duly warned against assuming that wherever in a modern city four streets meet in a "Carfax" a Roman plan underlies the arrangement. Professor Haverfield is, as one knows, severely sceptical as to the extent of Roman survivals in the cities of our own land, and he even rejects, though without reviewing the evidence, the vindication by Mr. Bellows of an exact Roman survival in the main streets of Gloucester. There can be no doubt, however, that these crossings at right angles of main streets in modern cities that were once Roman do in the main represent the original arrangement, as the author himself shows in the case of Lincoln; and in connection with this may be noted the curious fact of the disappearance in our once Roman cities of the open space or forum near the crossing, which must have been of very great practical convenience. For want of this, modern Gloucester is in its central part very inconvenient in its planning, as the traffic is congested at the intersection of the four streets. It is interesting to note that, according to M. Blanchet's *Enceintes Romaines de la Gaule*, the "Place" at Rouen opposite the Cathedral is the forum of the Roman city.

On this question of the rectangular plan the reader will find full information as to its history in old Oriental, Classical Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, and mediæval times. Kahun, in Egypt, dating about 2500 B.C., is held to be the earliest extant example of such an arrangement, but we may find it represented a good deal earlier in the old Egyptian cemetery opposite Cairo, of which the central features are the three great pyramids. The reproduction in funereal dispositions of the arrangements of life upon earth is an established principle from the most primeval times, and in the Ghizeh cemetery, where the private mastaba tombs are ranged in straight lines westwards from the royal mausolea, we can see the quarters of the nobles disposed on the rectangular scheme under the shadow of the imposing domicile of the king. The introduction of this Oriental system of town-planning into the West is the most important moment in the whole history of the art, and is connected with the

names of Hippodamus of Miletus and of Pericles, under whose auspices the former laid out the Piræus, the port of Athens. Hippodamus, about whom Professor Haverfield might have said a little more, seems to have been a social philosopher much interested in the proper ordering of human communities. He conceived the idea, which has presented itself to other sociologists since his time, that physical environment may be made to play a considerable part in the moral education of man in the aggregate. The present genial President of the Board of Trade expressed this idea in a humorous way a few years ago when, in pleading for new palatial quarters for the London County Council, he explained the tortuous methods of certain Government departments by the fact that their officials had to worm their way through their business in the rabbit-warrens of old and much-altered houses! Inspired by some notion of this kind, Hippodamus of Miletus worked out the theory that straight and regular streets would inspire citizens with the spirit of rectitude and order, and he proceeded to introduce to the Greek world of his day the Oriental scheme of rectangular planning, with which as an Asiatic Greek he would necessarily be familiar. We are reminded here of the political and ethic aims of Napoleon III. when in our own time he straightened out Old Paris.

The first attempt to carry out this educative aim in a European community was somewhat unfortunate, and is a warning rather than an ensample. The laying out of the Piræus was really a case of doctrinaire town-planning, where a ready-made paper scheme is imposed upon a site the natural features of which suggest another and a more varied method of treatment. The Piræus, with its promontory of indented outline and bold elevations, lends itself naturally to that more picturesque treatment suitable for the maritime sites round the broken Mediterranean coasts. The imposition of the straight streets and right angles upon such a varied and hilly locality was rather pedantic and savoured too much of the pedagogue. It is possible that Aristophanes was having a hit at doctrinaire town-planning when in his *Birds* he described his City of the Birds in the air, "Cloud-Cuckoo-Town," as designed by Meton, the astronomer, on the radiating plan, with a market-place in the centre and straight streets leading from it in every direction, like the rays of the sun. It is interesting at any rate to note that the radiating scheme had presented itself as a possible one to the mind of the Greeks at the same epoch at which the rectangular scheme had been introduced by Hippodamus. The radiating scheme plays a comparatively small part in town-planning history and is on the whole modern and artificial. The district round the Arc de Triomphe at Paris is a classic example. Strictly carried out, as in this instance, the scheme is open to grave objections, but in a modified form, freely and rationally employed, it may be of great use, and it appears in Wren's famous scheme for the rebuilding of London after the Great

Fire, as well as in several excellent modern plans. The radiating scheme is in one sense a natural one, for it must necessarily present itself in the case of any city that is the centre of a district, and from the gates of which roads branch off to all the points of the compass. Such roads, if continued within the walls, would converge to a central point and would inevitably produce a radiating plan in the urban streets. The city Rome on the Peutingerian map of the Roman Empire is represented as a circle toward the circumference of which the roads converge from every direction, but they stop short at the ring wall which marks the city. As a fact, of course, in the case of most towns, their plan was fixed or constituted itself prior to any great development of the means of external communication, and this radiation was not allowed for. The danger of doctrinaire town-planning is only one of the lessons to be derived from a historical study of this subject that may be of practical service to the town-planner of to-day. Another lesson of equal value may be evolved from historical examples, and this is the danger of drawing out a plan for a district as if it were to be final, and not allowing for extensions, which in the normal state of things are inevitable. Craig's famous plan for the New Town of Edinburgh is a case in point. He ended his central broad thoroughfare, now George Street, at each termination with a square and a church, as if nothing were ever to be added on, and the result is that at the western extremity of Craig's scheme there is awkward congestion.

In many ways the practical layer-out of cities may derive hints from the facts about older times that are set forth with such lucidity and thoroughness in Professor Haverfield's volume. To the intelligent traveller also the book will be very welcome from the light it throws on the growth of ancient towns with the existing aspects of which he is familiar. Of Constantinople nothing is said, but that would probably require a book to itself. Of ancient Alexandria the plan seems almost hopelessly lost, though the map of the site made by Napoleon's engineers about 1800, when there was no modern city upon it, might be expected to furnish authentic evidence. This the author does not notice. About Pompeii he gives some very interesting information. Against the theory that it was all laid out at once in a single scheme he opposes one that recognises the signs of a gradual growth from "a little Oscan town planted in what became its south-western corner," east of the present Forum, and near the older "Forum Triangulare," where stood the Doric temple, by far the oldest Pompeian building. "Round this primitive city grew up," by successive accretions, "the greater Pompeii," only half the site of which, the author points out, has yet been excavated. There are interesting notices about Turin, Milan, Florence, Naples, and other well-known Italian cities, as well as about others in the north such as Cologne, and some of our own towns of Roman origin. Altogether Professor Haverfield's compact little volume is one that

the traveller would do well to take with him on his Continental excursions.

G. BALDWIN BROWN [*Hon. A.*].

REGISTRATION BY CHARTER.

The Council's Proposals: Discussion at the Adjourned Special General Meeting, 29th June.

The debate adjourned from the Special General Meeting of the 8th June [*JOURNAL*, 13th June, p. 515] on the Council's proposals for a new Charter and By-laws empowering the Institute to constitute and maintain a Register of persons qualified to practise as architects, was resumed on Monday, 29th June. The meeting was probably the largest and most representative that has ever taken place at the Royal Institute. Nearly 300 members were present, and of these seventeen were from the provinces, including eleven Presidents or Past Presidents of Allied Societies. The proposals were published in the *JOURNAL* of the 9th May. At the meeting of the 8th June Clauses 8 and 9 were referred back to the Council for further consideration, and an amendment by Mr. Sydney Perks on Clause 10 was under discussion at the moment of adjournment.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., in opening the debate on the 29th June mentioned that the discussion on this matter had begun last December and that five Meetings had been devoted to it.* They were still discussing it on this the last Meeting of the Session, and he hoped that before they separated they would have come to some conclusion.

Discussion was then resumed of Clause 10, and of Mr. Sydney Perks' amendment—viz.:

"That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the Members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on our Council than our own Associates."

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.]: I rise to express the hope that this amendment will not be passed. Mr. Perks, in his speech at the last meeting, very properly passed a eulogium upon the Allied Societies—a eulogium which, in my opinion, was well deserved—and that eulogium was sanctioned and endorsed by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, who followed Mr. Perks. But immediately after passing that eulogium, Mr. Perks proceeded to demolish the golden image which he himself had set up. Let us consider for a moment these Allied Societies, and what they are. I have been a member of the Council of the Royal Institute for three years, and have had opportunities of witnessing the value of the representatives of those societies.

* The Report and Recommendations of the Council on the subject of the Statutory Registration of Architects [*JOURNAL*, 6th December 1913, pp. 80-92] were submitted for the consideration of the General Body and discussed at Special General Meetings held on the 1st December 1913 and 5th January 1914 [*JOURNAL*, 6th December 1913 and 17th January 1914]. At the latter meeting, when 180 members were present, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Sir Aston Webb, R.A., "that the Council be authorised to prepare, and to submit for the approval of the General Body, a Petition for presentation to the King, praying His Majesty to grant a new Charter containing such further privileges and powers as are required to promote effectively the advancement of Architecture by enabling the Royal Institute of British Architects to register and to distinguish persons qualified to practise." As a step towards giving effect to this Resolution the Council brought forward the proposals for registration by Charter which were discussed at the Meetings of the 27th April, 8th June, and 29th June.

They have done excellent work. Their criticisms on the work of the Council and of the Institute have been most valuable, particularly from the point of view of the large body of provincial members. The Allied Societies total 28—19 in the United Kingdom, three in South Africa, four in Australia, one in New Zealand, and one in Canada. For the purposes of this amendment we may confine ourselves—and I think Mr. Perks will be with me in this—to the 19 societies in the United Kingdom. On the face of it, Mr. Perks's amendment would appear, unless one goes more closely into its practical working, to be a reasonable thing. But Mr. Perks has not brought before this meeting one concrete amendment such as we could deal with in a practical manner. Supposing it is admitted that the Allied Societies should not have a greater representation than the Associates, how does Mr. Perks propose to apportion the equality of votes between those 19 Allied Societies, giving equal representation to the Associates, who we have agreed shall have 10 seats on this new body? Mr. Perks, surely, cannot suggest that certain of these societies are not worthy to be represented on this body. Does he suggest that there should be an amalgamation of some of these societies? And if so, which of them should be allied to others? Has he the opinions of the Allied Societies respectively as to whether or not they individually would care to be allied to other societies? Those are the concrete points which Mr. Perks should have been prepared with when he moved this amendment. It is of no use moving general amendments of this sort; they must be specific. Therefore I say that the Allied Societies are entitled to the degree of representation which we have suggested for them on this new body. What ground is there for the apprehension which seems to be in Mr. Perks's mind that these 19 representatives will combine for the purpose of upsetting or thwarting the interests of the Royal Institute? [Mr. Perks: I never suggested it.] There is no ground for it. If you wish to know the work of the Allied Societies I would refer members to pages 291 to 412 of the Institute KALENDAR. You will find there the foundation for what I state to be a fact, that there is no ground for apprehending that these Allied Societies, if we give them the power set forth here, will use it for the purpose of thwarting the Council or the interests of the Institute itself. Therefore I trust that, in their decision to-night, members will relegate this amendment to the position it deserves, and that they will recognise the position which the Allied Societies are entitled to in the new body, and which I am sure they will be the last to abuse.

MR. G. HASTWELL GRAYSON [F.], Ex-President of the Liverpool Architectural Society: I had the opportunity of saying a few words in this room a month ago, and then I was speaking on my own behalf. But since then I have had communications from eight or ten of the Allied Societies, and have had opportunities of discussing things very fully with many of the leading men in the provinces, some of whom are here to-day. I have had a good deal of correspondence also. It was evident a month ago that some 120 or 130 Associates in this room thought that the Allied Societies had too great a representation on the Council already. There are in the Allied Societies 1,942 members. They are not all members of the Institute. There are 298 Fellows, 337 Associates, 438 Licentiates, and 869 who are not members of the Institute. The Allied Societies are competent and entitled to represent those of their members who are outside as well as those inside the Institute. It may not be known here, but the Allied Societies do a vast amount of what I call "police work" for the Institute. We are in control of all our members; we deal with a large body of practitioners who are very important to architecture in this country, but whom the Institute are unable to touch. We do very valuable service, and we feel we are entitled to some reward. And the reward we ask is that we should have, if not every Allied Society represented on the Council, at any rate the representation which the Council have offered us. We thought when they said that only those societies which had fifty on the Register were entitled to representation, that we were being treated very badly; we thought we were entitled to a greater representation than that. The speech of Mr. Perks has been very carefully read by provincial members, and we feel we

are being treated in a way that we have no right to be treated. We were asked to become allied to the Institute; and we have altered our rules, and done everything we could to fall into line with the Institute, and to have it thrown in our teeth that we are of no greater service than the Associates is, we feel, an insult; and we trust this meeting will allow, if not complete representation, at least the representation suggested by the Council.

MR. A. E. MURRAY, R.H.A. [F.]: I represent the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland. We claim to be only two years younger than the R.I.B.A.; therefore, we think we are in some position. We have always loyally supported this Institute; we have always felt that it is the parent Institute and that in supporting it we were supporting the profession at large. We feel that this Institute is, or ought to be, the mouth-piece of the profession in the United Kingdom. I am strongly of opinion that this Institute holding the position it does, and remembering the distinguished men who have been Presidents and worked on the Council and given their whole-hearted attention to the details of its working, it ought to get our loyal support. I think the more the Allied Societies are in touch with this Institute, and support the very honest endeavours it makes for the profession, the better for the Allied Societies. I think, too, that our Royal Institute of Ireland has rights even above the other Allied Societies. You gentlemen who belong to the provincial societies in England and Scotland have the Institute near enough to you to get into a train and come here and give your opinion. But we in Ireland have not only to get into a train—and we are a poor country, it means expense to come over here, and takes some days to do it—but we have to get into a boat as well, and then into another train. I would be glad to see those representatives of the Allied Societies come here and learn personally what is being done for the Allied Societies. Mr. Woodward said there was some fear, but I think there is nothing to fear. It is like the case of the old lady on board ship in a storm who went to the Captain and asked, "Captain, is there any fear of danger?" "Yes, ma'am," was the reply; "there is a lot of fear, but there is no danger"!

MR. J. B. MITCHELL-WITHERS [F.], Past President of the Sheffield Society of Architects: I would like to call attention to one point. There seems to be an opinion that members of the Council who come from the provincial societies do not represent the Associates. That is a great mistake. Members who are elected Presidents of the Allied Societies do represent the provincial Associates; and it is a mistake to suppose that they are, in any way, not elected by the provincial Associates as their representatives here in London. I think, too, it will be a great pity if liberty is not given for those societies to send Associate representatives to the Council, because in many cases the questions which the Council have to deal with in London are such that they extend over a much wider area than the Metropolis. The rule that the representative must be a Fellow is the reason why many of the Allied Societies have no representative at all on the Council this year. In my case I was an Associate, and had no intention of becoming a Fellow, because I was not in sympathy with the way in which some of the Fellows used to be elected here. But knowing that I was to have the honour of election as President of the Sheffield Society—the first society which was ever allied to the Institute—I thought it would not be fair on my part not to take the Fellowship in the proper course, and therefore I applied for election. If I had taken any other course, it would have meant I should have had to be put up as an Associate Member of the Council, and if elected taken the place of some other Associate. I thought that coming from the provinces, and being elected in a large measure by the votes of the Associates, I was doing no wrong to the Associates in taking that course. I should like to bring to your notice, too, that in the past in the provinces we have had men of very great capacity who have stood apart from the Institute, and whose services on the Council would have been a great acquisition. It would have been a great advantage if you could have had those men on the Council when considering earlier Charters, and it will be good for you to draw from a wider area than you do at present, in order to get fuller support from the provincial societies. But

the main object of my rising is to bring to your notice the point that provincial Presidents represent the Associates in the Provinces as well as other members, and I hope I have made my point clear.

MR. GILBERT FRASER [A.], President of the Liverpool Architectural Society: I should like to say, in reference to this matter, that the Allied Societies are very united indeed, and I hold here letters from nearly all the Allied Societies who are in sympathy with us in this matter, and some of them have sent representatives here to-night.

MR. J. A. GOTCH, F.S.A. [F.], President of the Northamptonshire Association of Architects: I should like to present myself, if I may, in a dual capacity: as President of an Allied Society—a small one, but one which I hope is worthy of consideration, namely, Northamptonshire; and also in the capacity of practically the father of the Council of this Institute. As a matter of fact, with the exception of two years when the chances of a popular election were adverse, I have been on the Council for twenty-seven years. That may or may not be held to be a recommendation. On the one hand I may be regarded as an effete old fogey, and on the other hand I may be credited with having acquired an accumulated experience. Throughout the whole of the period I have served on the Council it has always struck me, but I am bound to say less in recent years, that the Council was practically a metropolitan body. They seemed to me to have no knowledge of and no sympathy with certain of the customs which obtain in the provinces, more particularly with regard to the question of taking out quantities and payment for quantities. The customs which prevail in the part of the country in which I practise were absolutely unknown to them, and they had no notion of the practices which do prevail and which work out very well. So it has always been borne in upon me that the Council of the Institute has been too metropolitan in character. For that reason I have for a number of years advocated an extension of the representation of the provinces on the Council. And the idea that this matter was suddenly sprung upon the Council and decided in five minutes is quite misleading. It has been before the Council more or less in concrete form for several years, and finally, after long striving, the Council have begun to take what I call a more cosmopolitan view. And especially in view of the extension of the privileges of architects which is now contemplated it is important that the Council should be widely representative. Difficulties have been suggested—Mr. Perks, I believe, suggested it might happen that a Society with only one member of the Institute might still send its President here as a representative. That reminds me of the story of the very polite gentleman who called at a house, and when the maid opened the door he said "Might Mr. Smith live here?" "Yes, sir, he might; but he don't." (Laughter.) These things might happen, but they don't happen. ("Why?") Because of the law of averages and the law of chances. It is quite inconceivable in actuality that a Society with one member should be able to send its President, although theoretically it is possible. And I would also point out that geography is going to protect the Institute from being swamped by its provincial Presidents. How is it possible for the President of the Aberdeen Society, for instance, or the Glasgow Institute, or the Edinburgh Association, or the Northern Association, to be present at every meeting of the Council? It is impossible. Gentlemen in the provinces have work to do just as gentlemen in the metropolis have—possibly they have not got much, and it is frequently borne in upon us that we ought to have more—but they do have a certain amount of work, and if they come up here, especially if they come long distances, they are obliged to neglect for the time being the work they have in hand. That point was made by Mr. Paterson at the last meeting. It is a costly thing, and there are a good many out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the visit. I am perfectly certain that the Presidents of the Allied Societies will never assemble in such numbers as to swamp the Institute. Their numbers prevent it at the outset; there are only nineteen out of fifty, and I am prepared, as President of one of these Allied Societies, one of the smallest—I am prepared,

if it would ease matters in the slightest degree, to eliminate that part of the suggestion which gives to the smaller societies a representation in rotation. But that is a very minor point, and I attach no importance to it personally. But what I do attach importance to is that these large and powerful societies who represent the provinces generally should have a direct voice upon the Council. It is a mere mockery to say that they can vote for London representatives, because the whole point of my observations during the twenty-seven years that I have been upon the Council is that the London man is out of sympathy, largely from unavoidable ignorance. I say he is out of sympathy—or, at any rate, if he is not out of sympathy, he has not that keen sympathy with the provincial methods that he should have. So I appeal most seriously to the Institute to take this opportunity of widening its sphere of influence and getting into its Council the Presidents who will bring vital and local knowledge into its counsels.

MR. R. BURNS DICK [F.], President of the Northern Architectural Association: This is the first occasion I have had the privilege of speaking to a meeting in this room, and I do so with considerable diffidence. I have come here from Newcastle today solely for the purpose of supporting this clause, and as there appears to be considerable opposition to the proposed increase of representatives of Allied Societies, I feel it is my duty to say something on the question. It seems to me that the arguments which have been used against this increase might just as well, in fact might more logically, have been used in favour. It is contended that because about two-thirds of the members of Allied Societies are not members of the Institute that it is not fair, that it is an injustice, that they should be represented on the Council. Surely the Institute is not willing that there should be such a large number of practising architects in the provinces who are not connected with the Institute. What is the cause? Mr. Perks said he had nothing but praise for the Allied Societies; he thought it was a great advantage to the Institute that they should be in constant touch, and that they should receive encouragement from the Institute. But this touch with the Institute hardly exists; the Institute is not a live thing at all in the provinces at the present time, and that is because of the lack of adequate representation. And if by increasing this you can get these members of Allied Societies to understand that there is a real communion of thought and of work with the Institute you will get them to join the Institute. And it cannot be said that these men are unworthy; I know a great proportion of them are worthy of being members of the Institute, and that they have the qualifications; it is simply that they have not the interest in the Institute because of the lack of communication between the provinces and the central body. It was also contended—though this was not put very forcibly by Mr. Perks—that because there were only four or five hundred Licentiates out of about 1,300 who were members of Allied Societies that it would be an injustice to this class of member. The same thing holds good. The Licentiates have now got an interest in the Institute, but they have no representation. If you can show that Allied Societies are really in alliance with the Institute, then these Licentiates will see that by joining the Societies they will have some form of representation through the Presidents of those Societies. Again, a strong point was that the Associates were likely to suffer. But why should they suffer? A very large proportion of Associates are in the country, and I contend that if the Allied Societies send their Presidents they would be representing country members generally, and that the Associates would benefit by that. Another point which was dealt with was as to the lack of time given to the consideration of this clause. Proper consideration has been given to it, because Mr. Hall, who supported Mr. Perks, said that this matter had been threshed out when the former Charter was being drafted, and that it had been brought up repeatedly. Does that look like a hasty resolution? On the contrary, I think it is a logical outcome of long deliberation, and the Council have at last realised the immense importance of this matter, and have taken a very broad view which can only end in good for the Institute. There is a fear that there might be a "pocket borough" for somebody. That is no

catch, surely. There is no £400 a year here! There is nothing in connection with it but a great deal of expense and hard work for those provincial representatives who do their duty as members of the Council; and they will do it from disinterested motives—I do not think that the glory would quite compensate for it. But I think we ought to look at this from a higher standpoint. I tell you, gentlemen, that if you reject this clause you miss a very great opportunity of extending the power and the influence of the Institute throughout the country, of encouraging sounder principles in our art, of inculcating a higher ethical standard of conduct amongst the practitioners throughout the country, and of increasing the respect of the public for this Institute which would thus be able to wield such an influence. Factional and sectional interests would not suffer at all. The representatives from Allied Societies would deal with the larger issues that concern the relations between architects and the public, and problems peculiar to their respective districts, and generally the result would be a distinct benefit to the profession of architecture and to the Institute. Gentlemen, I most strongly urge approval of this clause.

MR. W. CURTIS GREEN [F.]: I am not a member of an Allied Society; I, like many others, have sat a silent spectator at these meetings, not because I do not feel the necessity of supporting the proposals formulated by the Council at the wish of the General Body to settle this matter, but because I do not understand architectural politics. I come from a place where, though we are interested in architecture and do a modest part towards furthering its interests, we have no politics. I can understand that to a mind not otherwise preoccupied politics is a fascinating calling, and a fine one where there is conviction and purpose. But, Sir, I venture to think that architects have as much to do with politics as they have with housekeeping. If we allow ourselves to become involved in the intricacies of housekeeping we shall have no time for our work. If we allow this Institute to become a party machine we may say good-bye to architecture. We are not tradesmen, we are not trade unionists; we are not members of this Institute for what we can get out of it. This Institute exists for the promotion of architecture, and not for the promotion of the interests of architects, however young. With regard to this proposal to give greater representation to the Allied Societies, it has been said it is against the interest of Associates, and even against the interest of Fellows. If we were a trade union no doubt our own interests would come first, but the interests entrusted to us are of finer material than selfish and material interests. Our concern is with the welfare of architecture all over the country, and if we admit these men representing the smaller societies to the charmed circle of our Council I feel sure they will serve architecture all the better for being in closer touch with the ideals of this Institute, and for that reason I shall vote for the proposal, and I hope the rest of the members will do so too.

MR. F. B. DUNKERLEY [F.], President of the Manchester Society of Architects: I come here to-night representing what I believe is the strongest in numbers of your provincial societies, and I therefore claim that altruistic motives are not affected one way or the other by the resolution or the amendment. But we in Manchester have a strong feeling of sympathy with those whom I may call our weaker brethren, and we think their representation hitherto has been totally and entirely inadequate, and I believe that if the amendment which stands in Mr. Perks's name is carried it will be the most serious blow which has been dealt at the unity of architects for many years, as unity is above all things at this particular crisis most desirable. I should like, if I may, to controvert one statement which Mr. Perks made in his speech. He said that the Institute gets nothing out of these provincial societies, and they cost us about £500 a year, and £100 for the expenses of their Presidents. I think that is a most misleading way of putting things. Speaking for my own Society, we have thirty-two Fellows, sixty-five Associates, forty-two Licentiates. This Institute receives four guineas for each Fellow, and it returns us one guinea, so that it has a net gain of three guineas per Fellow. From Associates it receives two guineas and

returns half-a-guinea, a net gain of one and a half guineas. From Licentiates it takes the whole guinea. That is the contribution from members of our Society who are also members, corporate or non-corporate, of this body. The amount is £257 5s. 6d. per annum. What I want to know is what advantage do we provincials get for these contributions as compared with what you gentlemen in London get? We get, of course, very valuable assistance from the Institute in cases of unfair conditions of competition. We want to get these things put on a fairer basis. The Institute sends us assessors in our competitions, though they are not always occasions of unbounded joy! But they are not always simply local competitions; they are often open to architects in the whole of the British Isles. We get the JOURNAL, which we receive every fortnight, and that is a very valuable asset, for we are able to read the very interesting papers which we cannot hear personally, and the reports of debates, such as the one which took place on the 8th June. But for this we pay £250 a year, and I consider that that is fairly high. The bulk of this money, £250 a year, goes towards the maintenance of this building, the staff, the library, and so on. You London members get 99 hundredths of the value of this building and library; to us provincial architects it is of very little use. It is now twenty years since I passed that examination on which such enormous stress has been laid by many members, and this is only the second time that I have appeared within these sacred precincts. Personally I think undue prominence is given to these examinations; I think twenty or thirty years spent in the service of architecture is of more value than examinations. What I want to see in this Institute is a more representative body, a body of men to whom we can all look up and respect, drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom, and not unduly from one numerically strong portion of it.

MR. G. H. OATLEY [F.], Past President of the Bristol Society of Architects: I am very glad that the last speaker touched on the question of unity. He laid stress on the members in London regarding themselves as separate. I think it is a great weakness in members in London, and it should not be the spirit of this Institute at all. Does the Institute desire to extend its power and usefulness throughout the whole country? I take it that it does. It needs no special inspiration to prophesy that it will fail to do so unless it increases rather than diminishes its union with the Allied Societies. Mr. Perks in his speech at the last meeting assumed that the increase of representation of the Allied Societies means representation of those who are not members of this Institute. This is not the case. In the district which I have the honour to represent it is the membership of the R.I.B.A. that feels aggrieved at the present insufficient representation of the Allied Societies. In Bristol we have 55 members of our society—I am not counting the student members—and of these 19 are Fellows and 11 are Associates of the Institute, that is to say, 30 out of 55, which is a very good proportion. So long as less than half the Institute membership is in London and more than half of it in the Provinces, the proportion of representation from the Allied Societies which is suggested by Clause 10 cannot be regarded as excessive, especially when it is remembered that it is not likely that more than 6 or 7 out of the number proposed would be able to attend the meetings of the Council. I wish, Sir, that those members who are practising in London, doing what they can for architecture and the Institute, could know something about the societies in the country. We in Bristol had to submit our Constitution to you, Sir, and I think it is a very good one, and we are doing loyally all we can for the Institute, and our best to further the advancement of architecture. We see that those who come to our society are fit; and we see that pupils in our offices prepare themselves for the Institute examinations; in fact, many of us will not take them as pupils unless they consent to go through the course.

MR. ADAM F. WATSON [F.], President of the Sheffield Society of Architects: I should like to call attention to a few of the remarks which Mr. Perks made with reference to his amendment. Some of the gentlemen here to-night probably were not at the

meeting, I am alluding to, but they have seen what is reported in the JOURNAL. With reference to the particular societies mentioned by Mr. Perks, namely the Edinburgh Association and the Hampshire Society, Mr. Perks spoke about their being composed "mainly of people who had merely an interest in architecture," but on referring to the list of members in the Kalendar for 1913-14, I find 26 of the Edinburgh Association are Fellows and Associates of the R.I.B.A., and the Hampshire Society has 23 members of the Institute, namely, 10 Fellows and 13 Associates. I think it will alter the case considerably in the opinion of members when they know those figures. Mr. Perks thinks the members of the Institute in the Provinces should be represented by the same number as the Associates. But I would like to point out that the members of the Allied Societies are represented more by their Presidents if they get a seat on the Council than by the Metropolitan members of the Council; they are more in touch with them. With reference to the members of the Institute, there are something like 700 Fellows and Associates who are members of the Allied Societies and they are represented for the coming year by only six Presidents of the Allied Societies. Associates who are Presidents of Allied Societies cannot represent their societies on the Council. Take my own society, the Sheffield and South Yorkshire—it embraces a large district, part of Lincolnshire, part of Derbyshire, part of Nottingham, and the district round Sheffield including South Yorkshire. Mr. Mitchell-Withers was a member of the Council previous to me, but I think for something like eight or ten years we have had no representation owing to the fact that the President was not a Fellow of the Royal Institute. The Allied Societies are doing all they can to get architects in the Provinces to join the Institute. The main thing is to get more interest in the Provinces by having a representative on the Council. It is impossible for Presidents of Allied Societies to attend every meeting. It entails great personal expense, and the time spent is even more costly, for it means two days, or a large part of two days, for the purpose. I sometimes wonder how many times the members of this Council who are London members would attend Council Meetings in Scotland or the North of England at their own expense. Mr. Perks stated that according to Clause 10 any Allied Society with 50 members, whether architects or not, would have a representation on the Council; but that is utterly wrong: the Council's suggestion is that if an Allied Society has 50 of its members on the Register that Society should have a representative on the Council. —[MR. PERKS: "Won't they have to be members of the Allied Societies?"] They will be members of their society, but they will not have representation on the Council unless they are Chartered Architects, and the Allied Societies represent the Associates even better.

THE PRESIDENT: We have had a most eloquent exposition of the views of the Presidents of the Allied Societies. They have said some very shrewd and, I think, some very wise things. I shall now call upon Mr. Perks to reply, and after that the matter will be put to the vote.

MR. SYDNEY PERKS: First of all, I should like to answer the following question which was put to me by a member: "Will it make any delay in our Registration scheme if this matter of the Allied Presidents and the constitution of the Council goes back for further consideration?" There is nobody more interested in this great Registration scheme than myself. But this is a By-law matter, and it does not matter whether we settle the question to-night or whether we settle it six months or a year hence; the Registration scheme can still go on, for the question of the number of representatives of the Allied Societies forms no part of it. There was a suggestion last time that perhaps my figures were not correct. I was very surprised when I got out my figures, and I think members here were rather surprised when they heard them; but I could not have the slightest doubt raised about them. If they were wrong I wanted the chance of correcting them, so I sent a copy of my speech to a firm of chartered accountants, together with my notes with other figures and a copy of our KALENDAR, and asked them to correct them. This is the certificate I got:

"90 Cannon Street, E.C.

"DEAR SIR,—We have checked the figures quoted in your speech at the Royal Institute of British Architects, checked it with the official Kalendar, and certified those figures as correct. We have also checked the figures contained in your notes, and find those correct.—Yours faithfully,

"EVANS, FRIPP, DEED & Co.,

"Chartered Accountants."

I repeat what I said at the last meeting: I believe in the Allied Societies being represented, and I have nothing but praise and admiration for them. But praise of the Allied Societies has nothing whatever to do with this matter. It seems to me that gentlemen do not understand this proposal of Mr. Peach's.

THE PRESIDENT: I must make it clear to the meeting that the proposal to which Mr. Perks's amendment is directed is the proposal of the Council of this Institute.

MR. PERKS: Certainly, sir, I am aware of that. But I tried to differentiate because there has been confusion. Sometimes the Council of the Institute was meant and sometimes the Privy Council where the word "Council" has been used in these debates. Mr. Peach says that the Council feel very strongly that it is in the interests of the Institute that the Allied Societies should be represented by their Presidents. But the proposal of the Council is not on those lines—it is to be the President, or other representative. At the present time it is a benefit to us to have the Presidents on the Council, but this proposal would alter that, the idea being that the representative of an Allied Society need not be its President. That is an entirely different state of things. Apparently the Allied Society could nominate anybody they liked to the Council. ("No, no.") I say they can nominate any Fellow, anybody they like, who is qualified to represent them. Mr. Hubbard, referring to the same point, said that we might have in the future "six or eight Provincial members," but they need not be Provincial members. The Allied Societies have London members; they can nominate a London member to represent them. ("Hear, hear—Why not?") But Mr. Hubbard, who is a member of the Constitutional Committee and a Vice-President of the Institute, finds fault with this. He says: "No Allied Society can be adequately represented by a London man," and yet he is supporting this very proposal of the Council to make it possible for him to be a London man. The country members have a very good chance of being elected. As a matter of fact, at the last election five members of Allied Societies were elected as ordinary members of the Council. One President of an Allied Society called attention to the police work which is done by the Allied Societies in looking after their members. But we are going to have a new state of things when the Register is established; it is proposed to set up a Board purposely to look after the registered men and to do the police work, so that the work which is now done by the Allied Societies will automatically pass to that Board. I would again call attention to a very slight increase in the proposed new Council of our own members, only 4 per cent. increase over the present number, whereas the increase of Allied Society representatives would be no less than 100 per cent. on the number in the present Kalendar list. The proposal seems to be grossly unfair to our own members. ("They are all our own members.") No, sir, those who elect them are not. These Allied Society men are not. In your own society (Northampton) you have only five members of this Institute. [MR. DUNKERLEY: "There are more members in the country than in the town."] Very slightly more, but the point is that our country members as a rule do not join the Allied Societies, and it is wrong for these Presidents to come here and say they represent our men in the provinces. Our members do not belong to the Allied Societies and only a small proportion of our Licentiates in the provinces—I gave the figures last time—belong to the Allied Societies. I regard this as a matter which is grossly unfair, that a scheme should be promoted here which will make it possible to have a society of 50 men, only one man being a Fellow and the other men not members of the Institute, and yet they can automatically send that man on to the

Council without his going through the ordinary routine of election. ["Why not?"] Because 170 of our Associates are only to be represented by one man, and so the proportion is not fair. [MR. WATSON: "Does that 170 embrace all the Associates in the provinces?"] Yes, all the Associates. They are represented by other men—the men they elect by vote. We have five men from the Allied Societies on the Council now. It is simply a matter of proportion. If you think it fair that 49 men not being our members should be able to send automatically one man on to the Council when that privilege is only given to 170 of our Associates, by all means reject this amendment. I would also call your attention to this fact: that as things go on they will gradually get worse from the representation point of view. The number of Associate representatives is to be fixed at 10, but the number of Associates is constantly increasing. We have 1,700 now, and before long, if we go on at the same rate, we shall have 1,800. The number of Associates increases, but their representation will not increase; it will still stand at 10. The Allied Societies go on increasing, and they will automatically send a representative to the Council. So if you pass this proposal, you are signing a blank cheque, because they will go on increasing, and the representatives of our Associates must in proportion go on decreasing. I think this is a most unjust and unfair proposal, altogether wrong, and that is why I have submitted my amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: We have now to vote upon Mr. Perks's amendment, which is "That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on our Council than our own Associates."

The amendment being put to the vote, there voted in its favour 84; against, 163.

THE PRESIDENT: The amendment is lost. Are there any other amendments?

MR. HERBERT A. WELCH [A.]: I regret that previously to your taking the amendment I was not in time to speak on a point of order which I wished to raise. My attention has been called to a document which seems to suggest that the calling of this meeting has a tendency to irregularity, judging from the Institute's usual method of calling these meetings. In the ordinary course of things every member of the Institute receives notice of a meeting, and the notice for this meeting was received, I think, by every corporate member in the usual way. But I understand that in addition to that a circular letter was sent out officially from the offices of the Institute to a certain section of its members, Fellows, asking them to make a special effort to be present to-night. I wish to know if that is strictly in accordance with the procedure of the Council in calling a meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: It is perfectly true that two circulars have been sent out under By-law 39. I will read the By-law: "No notices or other documents other than those necessary for the usual conduct of the business of the Institute shall be issued to the various classes of members and Licentiates, save those directed to be so issued by the Charter or By-laws or by Resolution of the Council, except that in case of emergency the President shall have power to issue any notice he may think fit, provided that he report his action at the next meeting of the Council." That, gentlemen, is the reason. I myself considered that an emergency had arisen. Therefore, having power to issue the notice, I thought fit to instruct the Secretary to issue these circulars, and my action has been duly reported to the Council. And the reason I thought that an emergency had arisen was because unfortunately with reference to this matter politics have been imported into the Institute. We have heard to-night from Mr. Curtis Green a very admirable speech on that subject. (Applause.) I greatly regret, as an artist and an architect of a good many years' experience, and as one who has known the Institute longer than many members in this room—I regret greatly that politics should have entered into it. But it was within my knowledge and observation that those who were opposed to the proposals of the Council had organised—I do not find fault with them for it—an opposition to those proposals, and I considered it

was only right and proper that those members of the Institute who were in favour of the Council's proposals should have their attention called to the gravity of the situation, and the Secretary was instructed to send out the two notices which I will now ask him to read to you, and you can then judge for yourselves. (Much applause.)

The letters were as follows:—

18th June 1914.

DEAR SIR,—

R.I.B.A. Proposals for new Charter.

You will no doubt remember that the proposals for a new Charter and By-laws to enable the R.I.B.A. to constitute and maintain a Register of Architects have been discussed at Special General Meetings on 27th April and 8th June, and that the latter meeting was adjourned while Clause 10 was still under discussion.

By this clause it is proposed to reconstitute the Council of the R.I.B.A. and to make a large increase in the number of provincial representatives. Instead of a maximum of nine Presidents of Allied Societies the proposed Council would probably contain at least 18 provincial representatives.

The Council's object in proposing this change is to bring the R.I.B.A. into closer and more continuous touch with its members in the provinces and to provide them with a better means of expressing their views on professional questions.

As you will see from the report in the last number of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL this clause met with considerable opposition. It is hoped that members of the R.I.B.A. practising in the provinces will make a special effort to attend the adjourned meeting which will be held at 8 p.m. on Monday, 29th June, so that the views of the provincial members on this important proposal may be adequately expressed.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly fill up the enclosed postcard and return it to me before 29th June.

Faithfully yours,

IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

19th June 1914.

DEAR SIR,—

Registration.

The Council's proposals for the establishment of a Register of Architects under the control of the Royal Institute will be again discussed at a Special General Meeting on Monday, 29th June, at 8 p.m.

It is of the utmost importance that there should be a large and representative gathering of members present on this occasion, so as to ensure that the decision arrived at will express the considered opinion of the members as a whole.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly fill up and return to me the enclosed postcard.—Faithfully yours,

IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: With regard to these two circulars, gentlemen, I believe they are perfectly constitutional and in order—(applause)—and I used these exceptional powers, which are conferred on the President of the Institute to be used in cases of emergency, because I thought it was absolutely necessary in the best interests of this Institute that I should use them. (Applause.)

MR. WELCH: Might I have one further word, Sir? I think you hardly did justice to the members concerned by suggesting that they had similarly organised a certain section of the Institute members to oppose the Council's proposals. The organisation you refer to has from its inception been entirely outside the walls (officially) of this Institute, which is quite a different matter.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think this has any bearing on the question. To the best of my knowledge and belief my proceeding was constitutional and in order; I have used the powers conferred upon me, and am not prepared to discuss the matter further or to allow it to be further discussed. I now ask if there are any further amendments to the Council's proposal.

MR. S. DOUGLAS TOPLEY [A.]: I desire to move the following amendment: "That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to

the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on the Council than our own Corporate Members." The meeting will appreciate the distinction between the proposal of the Council and the proposal contained in the amendment. The last sentence of the amendment which has now been disposed of laid it down that there should be no larger representation of members of Allied Societies than of the Associates. I seconded that amendment, which Mr. Perks moved: but it occurred to me since that it would be more prudent and wiser to substitute for the word "Associate" "Corporate Member." We have heard to-night some friends from the provinces, and I should like to say how delighted we London men are to have with us this evening representatives from the provinces whose names are household words in the profession, but whose faces are unfamiliar in these rooms. This amendment is based on a principle which has been followed by this Institute, I am told, for 25 years. It has for its object the setting-up of a safeguard which shall ensure that those who have passed an examination shall have as good representation on the Council as those who have not. I am not saying a word against men who do not sit for examinations; I know there is good reason why some men do not. But it is the policy of this Institute to recruit its membership from those who are willing to submit to the test of examination. I do not see why an opportunity should be taken, now that we are going to have a Council on a different basis, of so varying the constitution of our Council as, in effect, to break down the policy which has been followed for 25 years. I do appeal, through you, Sir, to the meeting to refer back this clause, lest the Institute do again what it has done before—make a mistake.

MR. ASTON WEBB, R.A. [F.]: I hope, Sir, you will see that the resolution which has been passed by this meeting is made effective, and that we do not have constant amendments on small things. It does not seem a fair and proper way of dealing with it at all.

MR. BRUCE J. CAPELL [A.]: I second the amendment which Mr. Topley has just moved. We have had for a quarter of a century a constant efflux and reflux of the question which is before us this evening; and it has been settled in one way, and unsettled and resettled in another way, and brought back to the original time after time. Much grievous wrong has been done to many members of the Institute, and we are all willing, cheerfully willing, to come to some arrangement if it can be properly made. But surely it would be better that we should come to an arrangement which can be agreed to by all of us, rather than to have a wretched wound festering in this place for all time in the Institute. It is not in the interests of peace to have a thing which could be, and probably would be, upset. I am sure it is desirable we should get some arrangement which will, more or less, meet the feelings of all. Such a thing is possible. We have had it said repeatedly that the Committee of Associates are setting themselves in opposition to many of the other people. That is very far from our feeling; we are keenly alive to the importance of all pulling together, and are willing to sink very much of what we feel strongly about so that we may all pull together. The suggestion has been made that there is some opposition to the people in the provinces or to the Fellows. But there is not. I ask that the meeting, in considering the amendment, will see how far it can go, because it is not a question of sympathy with us, or of sympathy with the provincial members, or with the various Allied Societies; it is a question of what is right or wrong. And if we are to have representation at all, there should be some sort of proportion in the representation. I put it only on that ground.

THE PRESIDENT: I now put the amendment, proposed by Mr. Topley, and seconded by Mr. Capell: "That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the Members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on the Council than our own Corporate Members."

The amendment being put from the Chair, was lost by a large majority.

Clause 10, as originally proposed,* was then put and carried—168 voting for, and 95 against.

THE PRESIDENT: Clause 10 is carried. (Applause.) We now proceed to the revised Clauses 8 and 9, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

THE SECRETARY read the clauses as follows:—

"8.—Representation on this Standing Committee and for the specific purposes only as defined in Clause 7 to be given to Licentiatees and to Registered Architects not being Corporate Members or Licentiatees. In all other regards the constitutional position of the Licentiatees to remain as at present.

"9.—The number of Members of this Standing Committee not to exceed 23, in the proportion of 10 Fellows, 7 Associates, and 6 Registered Architects, of whom at least 3 should be Licentiatees, until such date as the class of Licentiatees shall have expired."

Clause 8, proposed by Mr. Stanley Peach, and seconded by Mr. A. W. S. Cross, was put to the meeting and carried.

MR. PEACH: I beg formally to move that Clause 9 be approved. It has been said that this Board of Registration will be mainly an administrative Board, and various suggestions have been made for altering the constitution from what is proposed by the Council. I would, however, remind members that, although it is literally correct to say that the province of the Board will be mainly administrative, its most important function is to act as a sort of Court of First Instance of the various cases which are likely to come before it, of members of the profession who have got into trouble. Under those circumstances it is of the first importance that the constitution of the Board should be most carefully considered and that it should consist mainly of men who have had great experience of the profession and of its difficulties. It will be the duty of this Board to examine the evidence which is put before it, and to arrive at an opinion upon that evidence. The report which it will make eventually to the Council of this Institute (which will be the body to pass sentence) will greatly influence the decision of the Council. Under these circumstances wide experience of practice is the first essential for any man who is to serve upon the Board. We have some very valuable information to guide us in this matter in the experience of the Institute, and it has largely influenced the Council in making this suggestion to you. There have existed in the Institute for several years not only the Practice Committee, but a Board of Professional Defence and a Professional Questions Committee. Those Committees have been concerned with innumerable cases of difficulties in practice which have arisen, very similar to those which will come before this Registration Board. I think I am not in any way exaggerating when I say that 90 per cent. of the cases which have come up have concerned the younger members. The difficulties have arisen in nearly every case from lack of experience. Instead of the numbers composing the Board, it has been suggested that there should be proportional representation. Proportional representation would mean that the Board would be composed of two Fellows, four Associates, and five Licentiatees, and a number of Registered Architects; that is to say, there would

* (10) The Council to consist of:—

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| 1 President (Fellow). | } <i>Ex officio.</i> |
| 4 Vice-Presidents (Fellows). | |
| 1 Hon. Secretary (Fellow). | |
| 5 Chairmen of Standing Committees (Fellows) | |
| 1 Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education (Fellow). | |
| 15 Ordinary Members (Fellows). | |
| 10 Associate-Members. | |
| 2 Past Presidents (Fellows). | |
| 1 Representative of the Architectural Association (Fellow or Associate). | |

The President or other representative, being a Fellow of the R.I.B.A., of every Allied Society in the United Kingdom having not less than 50 of its members on the Register (or such other number as the Council may from time to time determine).

[Allied Societies having less than 50 members on the Register to be represented on the Council in rotation.]

be a majority of those classes which by the records of the Institute have proved least capable of dealing with the difficult questions which must be expected to arise and come before the Board. That seems an unwise thing. In the opinion of the Council it is absolutely essential that a Board of this kind should be composed mainly of Fellows of the Institute, men who have had the necessary experience of practice. Nearly all the cases will be due to inexperience. I do not believe that the architects in this country need a Disciplinary Board in the ordinary sense of the term, but rather a Board capable of judging, and who have the necessary experience and judgment to enable them to give the right decision for the guidance of the Council in the matter.

MR. HERBERT SHEPHERD: Has that been formally seconded, Sir?

THE PRESIDENT: It is seconded by Mr. Guy Dawber.

MR. SHEPHERD: I have the honour to represent a different point of view from that put forward by Mr. Stanley Peach on behalf of the Council. In the first place, I think it behoves anyone, at this particular meeting especially, and as representing the views of, I believe, the majority of the junior members of the Institute, to make it clear that so far as we possibly can we are all agreed and united in one effort to make this Register a success. We want to make it a success, we are endeavouring to make it a success; but I submit, Sir, that the Council's proposal in Clause 9 as now drawn will not be a success. Mr. Peach has, for the first time this evening, given us what he, and I presume the Council, considers will be the real function of the Registration Board or Authority. He has told us of the inexperience of the younger men and of the cases which come before the Practice Committee and Board of Professional Defence. The Practice Standing Committee of the Institute cannot take independent action, it has to report to the Council, and is mainly for the corporate members and Licentiatees. All this has nothing whatever to do with a voluntary register of qualified architects, the functions of the Board or Authority of which—as set out in Clause 9 by the Council—are entirely different. The Board as proposed will have no executive power. It is simply a registering authority and nothing else, and will have to report to the Institute Council. It will not in any way take the place of the Practice or any other Committee of the Institute, and I for one fail to see how it is possible for my friend Mr. Stanley Peach to read into these proposals anything of the nature he has for the first time told us to-night. This voluntary Register, as I understand it, if it is to be useful at all, is to get into touch with, to get upon one common Register, all men who are qualified architects. In the first place, the clause as drawn is ambiguous. There are to be six men to represent Registered Architects and Licentiatees, and you say "six Registered Architects, of whom at least three should be Licentiatees, until such date as the class of Licentiatees shall have expired." Apparently the men of first instance who are not Licentiatees and who are unattached are to go on for ever, and whether with three or six representatives it is impossible to say. It is really humorous, Sir, but that is what you say here. I move "That Clause 9 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, and that a revised clause be submitted to the General Body, embodying the principle of proportional representation of the various classes of Registered Architects upon the Register, provided always that the high Chartered Officers of the Institute shall be members of the Board or Authority." Mr. Stanley Peach has given you proportional representation from his point of view, omitting the most important factor of this question if we who are to maintain the Register are to make it a success. You will understand we want to make the Institute "top dog" all through; therefore I have suggested that we should have on the Board the President, four Vice-Presidents, and one or more Honorary Secretaries; that makes six Fellows to start with. It is entirely in the wisdom of the Council to devise a better scheme than that. If this amendment is accepted the Fellows will be represented by eight, the Associates by four, the Licentiatees by five; and if we take the figures as given by Mr. Hall—I think it was 2,000 or 2,500—there would be about six unattached architects. So that in all cases the corporate members will be in the

majority, much more so as time goes on and the unattached men and class of Licentiatees decrease. The object is to get upon this Register men who are not attached to us but who are qualified to practise architecture. I suggest we shall always be in a majority if we have on the Board our principal officers and corporate members to the number of 12; and if this Register is to be a success, you must give proper representation to the unattached men who are to be asked to sign a Declaration—and you must give them proportional representation. It will be a fundamental mistake for this Institute to attempt again to set up a different body of professional members attached to but outside of us which is not advantageous to the Institute as a whole.

MR. S. DOUGLAS TOPLEY [A.]: I desire to second the amendment, which has for its object the setting up of a Registration Advisory Board on the basis of proportional representation. Our sole object in submitting this amendment is to make the Register attractive to the very men whom we desire to attract. Since the original proposal of the Council, they have suggested that six Registered Architects shall be on this Board, not less than three being Licentiatees. We are sometimes asked to justify our amendments, and we are entitled to ask on what basis the Council arrived at their figures. I have looked at the matter carefully, and can see no justification for the figures. There are too few on the Board if they are men to be trusted, and too many if they are not. It is necessary that the Board shall be correctly representative of the opinion of those they represent. Mr. Peach said there would be fewer men of experience than inexperienced men on the Board as we suggest it, but he forgot that it is an essential part of the proposition that the Chartered Officers of this Institute, six Fellows, shall be *ex officio* members of this Board, and that gives you eight Fellows, four Associates, five Licentiatees, and an unknown number of unattached architects. But if you take the enormous total of 2,400 men who are to be attracted to the Register, but who are not at present connected with us, you only get six, and that makes eleven unattached architects to twelve members of the Institute. It is late, and I will occupy the meeting no longer; but I fear that if you insist on passing this as it stands, you will not attract a sufficient number of unattached architects to the Register to justify the application to the Privy Council.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost—76 voting in favour, 160 against. The original resolution was then put and agreed to.

MR. PEACH: I move Clause 11: "The R.I.B.A. to be empowered to issue a scale of fees payable to Architects on the Register."

The Resolution, seconded by MR. GEORGE HUBBARD, was agreed to.

MR. PEACH: Clause 12: "The R.I.B.A. to have enlarged powers of holding property."

The Resolution, seconded by MR. G. LEONARD ELKINGTON [A.], was agreed to.

MR. PEACH: I propose Clause 13: "The By-law in regard to the Board of Architectural Education to be revised so as to confer upon certain Schools of Architecture the privilege of representation on the Board."

The Resolution was duly seconded and agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: We have now Mr. Welch's amendments.

MR. WELCH: Since I raised the question of the manner in which this meeting was called, I have had time to consider the President's ruling on the matter. I find myself entirely at discord with this ruling, and I therefore do not consider the meeting as called is competent to deal with the questions standing in my name.

THE PRESIDENT: Then you withdraw them?

MR. WELCH: I withdraw them.

MR. PEACH: I have now to move that as the proposals have received the approval of members, that the Institute Solicitors be instructed to prepare the necessary petition for submission to the Privy Council; that is to say, that the new Council will have the business of settling these details and preparing a petition, which will, in due course, be submitted to the Institute.

MR. ERNEST NEWTON: I have pleasure in seconding that.

MR. SHEPHERD: Mr. President, as I understand you say that these are resolutions, and as Clause 13 is a matter of By-law and Clause 12 deals with the property of the Institute, is it not necessary under the Charter and By-laws that before we can proceed further a confirmatory meeting must be held, especially so with regard to dealing with the property of the Institute?

THE PRESIDENT: I should like to look into that point; I am not prepared to give a decision upon it now. I understand it comes up automatically.

MR. SHEPHERD: These proposals must come up for confirmation before we can proceed with them.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Peach, will you move your resolution again?

MR. PEACH: I beg to move that as the proposals have received the approval of members, the Solicitors to the Institute be instructed to prepare the necessary petition for submission to the Privy Council.

MR. NEWTON: I beg to second it.

MR. H. V. LANCHESTER: Does it mean that these proposals go from this meeting to the Solicitors, or do they come again before the Council first?

MR. PEACH: It authorises the Council to go on with it.

MR. LANCHESTER: With the aid of the Solicitors?

MR. PEACH: Yes, I accept that; the Council in conjunction with the Solicitors. We will put in the words "by the Council."

MR. TOPLEY: I understand you to explain that the new Council has no power to hand this over to the Solicitors until Clause 12 has been confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no. I understand the position will be this: The Council will instruct the Solicitors, and the Solicitors will prepare the draft petition. They will then take it, informally, to the Privy Council. Having done that, it will come back for confirmation to this meeting. Does that clear up your point, Mr. Topley?

MR. TOPLEY: This is an instruction to the new Council?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly.

MR. TOPLEY: It may all fall to the ground at the next meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: It has to be confirmed when it comes in the final form as a Petition.

MR. TOPLEY: I am asking for your ruling.

THE PRESIDENT: I am informed that Clause 12 is not on a different footing from the other clauses.

MR. TOPLEY: You rule that all the clauses are on the same basis?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; but you must not nail me down too closely to this matter; it needs looking into. Except that I retire from the Chair to-night, I should look into the matter closely so as to get at the exact reading of the Constitution; you can rely on the matter being honestly dealt with.

MR. ERNEST NEWTON: There is not likely to be opposition to the Council holding more money, is there?

The resolution having then been put to the meeting and carried, the proceedings came to an end.

Among members present, besides members of Council and those who took part in the discussion, were Messrs. Maurice B. Adams [F.], Graham C. Awdry [F.] (Bristol), Arthur Blomfield [F.], Charles J. Blomfield [F.], Detmar Blow [F.], C. C. Brewer [F.], C. H. Brodie [F.], S. H. Capper [A.], Max Clarke [F.], T. E. Colclutt [Past President], Alfred Cox [F.], H. O. Cresswell [F.], W. Vernon Crompton [F.], C. Fitzroy Doll [F.], Horace Farquharson [F.], Sir Ernest George, A.R.A. [Past President], James S. Gibson [F.], Mowbray A. Green [F.] (Bristol), Edward Greenop [F.], Sidney K. Greenslade [A.], Matt. Garbutt [F.], F. T. W. Goldsmith [F.], E. J. Gosling [F.], L. Rome Guthrie [A.], Noel W. Hadwen [A.], H. Austen Hall [F.], E. Vincent Harris [F.], O. C. Hills [F.], H. G. Ibberson [F.], A. R. Jennett [F.], Geoffrey Lucas [F.], Walter Millard [A.], O. P. Milne [F.], D. Barclay Niven [F.], Godfrey Pinkerton [F.], Andrew N. Prentice [F.], Professor E. S. Prior, A.R.A. [F.], Harry Redfern [F.], W. Gillbee Scott [F.], A. Dunbar Smith [F.], A. Saxon Snell [F.], Ernest R. E. Sutton [F.] (Nottingham), Sir Henry Tanner [F.], Sydney Tatchell [F.], Sir A. Brunwell Thomas [F.], F. W. Troup [F.], Percy B. Tubbs [F.], W. Henry Ward [A.], Paul Waterhouse [F.], H. H. Wigglesworth [F.], A. Needham Wilson [A.].

CORRESPONDENCE.

The R.I.A.I. and the Alternative Policies "Charter" and "Bill."

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, 31 South Frederick Street, Dublin, 14th July 1914.

To the Secretary R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—At the General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. held on 8th June last Mr. Blomfield is reported in the JOURNAL to have said, in answer to a question by Mr. Sylvester Sullivan:—

"With regard to the first question, letters from the newly elected President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, together with reports received of recent meetings of that body, appear to indicate that the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland is now undecided in its attitude towards the alternative policies 'Charter' and 'Bill.' We have no reason to believe that other societies have changed their minds."

As this statement by Mr. Blomfield might naturally be taken to mean that the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland had altered its attitude in regard to Registration proposals, my Council would desire to correct such a possible misconception and to make its position clear. Our Institute has consistently supported the policy of Registration by Act of Parliament for many years. When the alternative proposal of Registration by Charter was submitted to our Institute we declared ourselves in favour of the Bill being passed subject to such modifications as may be considered desirable and necessary. In the correspondence which has lately taken place between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the President of our Institute we think it has been made abundantly clear that, while holding to our opinion as to Statutory Registration being the only means by which the disabilities under which our profession labours can be removed, if it be established that the promotion of a Registration Bill in Parliament is at present impossible owing to the congestion of public business, our Institute is ready to give very careful consideration to the alternative policy put forward by the R.I.B.A.

Our Council feels that, in a matter of such profound importance to the profession at large, our Institute is justified in asking for the fullest possible details of the Charter scheme, and would again—as it has done in recent correspondence—urge the Royal Institute of British Architects to provide for laying these details before our members by means of a deputation to Dublin formed of one or more members of the Council of the R.I.B.A. Such an explanation of the policy and details of the proposed Charter becomes the more urgent seeing that our Irish Institute is not now represented on your Council.—Yours faithfully,

FREDK. G. HICKS [F.], Hon. Sec. R.I.A.I.

The Allied Societies.

The Guildhall, E.C., 13th July 1914.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—At the meeting on June 29th one speaker inferred that an Allied Society subscribes to our funds, and I forgot to reply to him.

The whole of the Allied Societies put together do not contribute one penny; on the contrary, they are a heavy expense to the R.I.B.A. This can be verified by referring to the Annual Report published in the JOURNAL of 9th May 1914, page 426. The following are extracts:—

"Contributions to Allied Societies ... £538 2 6"
 "Presidents of Allied Societies ... £81 12 6"

For the year 1913 they cost us £619 15s.

On the other side of the balance sheet there is no entry, for nothing was received from them.

Yours obediently,

SYDNEY PERKS [F].

The New Charter.

Birmingham, 10th July 1914.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—I have so far failed to discover the particular advantages of the new proposals. They appear to offer no protection against the incompetent practitioner or those undesirable individuals who bring the profession into disrepute. Yet this trouble is surely the primary object of Registration?

Under the new proposals it would appear that the engineer, the builder, the auctioneer and estate agent, county or municipal surveyor, the builders' draughtsman and shop foreman may still call themselves "architects," and may continue to disfigure the landscape with their desperate perpetrations and annoy tenants and others with their badly arranged plans.

Recently an official in a County Education Office showed me some plans (kindly concealing the author's name) which had been submitted to him in connection with proposed new school premises. The drawings would have disgraced an apprentice, being hardly intelligible, whilst the poverty of the design was most extreme. The managers of the school in question referred to the author of the drawings as "our architect," but I was told he was, or had been, a builders' draughtsman. The county official remarked to me that he could not understand why genuine architects did not take steps to put an end to these unsatisfactory doings. "Why," he said, "I might call myself an architect and start in practice to-morrow if I liked."

Will the new Charter have any effect in this direction? It must be obvious that those who are responsible for these irregular proceedings know perfectly well that they are not doing a regular thing. But they are not likely to abandon their unfair methods simply because architects are nominally divided into three classes—"Chartered Architects," "Registered Architects," and "Architects."

As might be expected, Licentiates are organising definite opposition to those clauses of the Charter which separate them from corporate members of the R.I.B.A. and class them with those architects who have not taken the R.I.B.A. diploma. Whilst I sympathise with this objection, I doubt if the question is very important, because, so far as the outside public is concerned, the difference between "Chartered"

Architect or "Registered" Architect is no more than between "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee."

But if the outward aspect is unimportant, the inward case cannot be altogether ignored, and it presents some curious features. The Licentiate class was ostensibly formed to strengthen the R.I.B.A. in its efforts to promote a claim for Registration.

The R.I.B.A. was admittedly handicapped by the fact that its members only constituted a decided minority in the profession, and consequently architects who were not members were invited to come within its portals so as to remedy this defect—and incidentally to enrich its treasury. As a further inducement it was pointed out that when Registration came into force those architects who availed themselves of this offer would be in a better position than those who did not. As a result a large number of architects joined the new class of Licentiates, and among its ranks are to be found many provincial practitioners of high reputation, whose previous neglect of the R.I.B.A. was probably due to the fact that the R.I.B.A. methods and general attitude upon current matters did not appeal to them.

The proposals of the new Charter do not fulfil the conditions I have indicated, and if they could be brought into force as they stand (which seems beyond all possibility), the probable result would be the wholesale resignation of Licentiates, who would find no reason for continuing to subscribe.

In the profession to-day there is probably little difference of opinion upon the main principle of Registration. It is safe to say that a large majority would approve the closing of the profession with protective measures against unfair competition. But it is not enough for the R.I.B.A. to say, "We do not approve of these irregular proceedings, and we invite the public not to participate therein." The transgressing minority must be forcibly prevented from injuring the majority, or no practical result will ensue.

Apart altogether from the narrow and partisan lines upon which it is drawn, this proposed Charter is really a hopeless attempt to achieve by half-hearted words an objective which can only be attained by whole-hearted deeds. And it is an attempt that is not likely to advance our position in the eyes of the legal or medical professions, let alone the general public.

Yours faithfully,

A. SEYMOUR REEVES, *Licentiate*.

Sunlight and the Colours of Stained Glass.

13th July 1914.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—I was interested to see the letter by Mr. Waldram in your last issue, reviving the hydra-headed legend, if I may be so rude as to term it such, that ancient stained glass differs from modern in possessing some mysterious power of "depolarising" light (rather an unfortunate expression that, by the way) in virtue of which the light passing through it is not coloured.

The idea has found wide credence in the past, and has crept into print on many occasions—if I remember rightly the vergers at York Minster include it in the description of the glass they give to tourists. It must have originated from the fact that when the sun shines on an old window, shafts of more or less brilliantly coloured light stream through it on to the pavement where repairs have been inserted, whereas the old glass itself shows a suffused glow. But there is nothing mysterious about this: the explanation can be readily grasped by a simple experiment. If Mr. Waldram would take a sheet of tissue paper with a small hole cut in the centre and paste this over any ordinary window through which the sun is shining he will find that the light will be diffused and dispersed by the paper: the sunbeams no longer stream through the window, except where the clear glass is exposed by the hole cut in the paper. This is exactly what happens in the case of stained glass—when new it is transparent, and freely transmits light, but in course of time by surface corrosion it gradually acquires a film or patina on the surface which diffuses the light in the same way as the paper. A film of dust or dirt may have the same effect, and a patch of new glass in an old window is readily detected in this way. But to suggest that the diffused light passing through the old glass and causing it to glow rather than sparkle in the sunlight is devoid of colour is absurd; if it were, how could we see the colours of the glass? More careful observation shows that the stonework acquires a most delicate bloom of subdued colour where it is lighted by an old window—it is only by contrast with the vivid patches of colour thrown by clean transparent glass that it appears colourless. I suggest that if Mr. Waldram were to see the colour thrown on the floor by the glorious west window of Chartres, or sit in Bourges Cathedral towards sunset and notice how the stonework responds to the glow of colour thrown on it by the magnificent thirteenth century windows of the clerestory, he would realise the truth of this.

I have ventured to trespass on your space because an understanding of this point has some practical importance. To think that ancient stained glass has no power of communicating its colour to its surroundings is to miss one of its greatest charms. Take the case of La Ste. Chapelle in Paris, for example. In ignorance of this principle, the whole of the stonework has been covered with an elaborate design in oil paint with a prevailing deep tint which absorbs practically all the light that falls upon it, and consequently the stonework does not harmonise with the windows. Beautiful as the windows are, I vaguely felt something lacking when I first visited the building, and it was not until revisiting it after noting the examples I have just referred to that I realised the cause and exclaimed, "O that I could be let loose in La Sainte Chapelle with a bucket of whitewash and a very small packet of yellow ochre."

The mere fact that, to my certain knowledge, modern copies of early glass have sold for large sums at public auction is sufficient to indicate that there is no such fundamental difference in the quality of ancient and modern glass; but even if there were, I would assert that the advantage from an æsthetic point of view is with the modern glass.

It is true, as Mr. Waldram suggests, that as a rule one can detect modern repairs in ancient glass by their comparative brightness—but, were I so inclined, I would cheerfully undertake to palm off forgeries on the unwary collector who relied solely on this criterion. I would ask anyone who thinks old glass can be identified by this esoteric quality to test their belief by making an exact plan of the old and new glass in, say, the east window of Poitiers Cathedral, or the "Acts of Mercy" at All Saints, North Street, York. Surely it is time to abandon the popular idea that there are any "lost secrets" in the technique of glass painting. The glass-painter of to-day has at his command every material that his mediæval predecessors employed, and many additional facilities which modern science has placed at his disposal. The stained glass of to-day can be everything that it was in the past, and more, given sufficient enthusiasm and that consummate craftsmanship which is a product of genius and honest hard work. These are the only secrets really worth knowing.

Yours faithfully,

NOËL HEATON.

James Mitchell Whitelaw Memorial.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—It has been repeatedly proposed that some small tribute should be paid to the memory of the late James Mitchell Whitelaw. The extent of this wish among the large circle of his friends and persons unacquainted with him justifies us in the belief that something may be done to carry these views into effect.

In the death of Mr. Whitelaw, it is generally admitted, the architectural profession lost a recruit who by his uncommon talents and personality had shown promise of a brilliant career. His grasp of the principles of monumental design was extraordinary in so young a man; and his gift of teaching and imparting enthusiasm to others, combined with a fine character and a highly sympathetic personality, have urged friends and admirers alike to make every effort possible to raise some mark of their esteem which may serve in a small, unassuming way to record his life and memory.

It is felt that the most becoming form of memorial to him would be secured by the preservation of his work and his designs, and if a generous response be made to our appeal, a small publication accompanied by an introductory essay would be forthcoming.

The amount of material is so considerable that a selection will have to be made of his studies. These comprise numerous prize designs of the Royal Institute

of British Architects, the Royal Academy, and the Glasgow School of Art; various other design studies, a series of beautiful measured drawings, and many miscellaneous freehand drawings. We have fortunately secured permission to include as a frontispiece an excellent portrait in charcoal done from the life not long before his death last July. The plates, about forty in number, will be done in collotype, measuring approximately 15 inches by 11½, and will be issued in book or portfolio form as desired.

It will greatly assist in the production of the work if intending subscribers will kindly fill up and forward the appended subscription form before 31st July, as only a limited number of copies will be printed. Each copy will contain a list of subscribers.

It is hoped to be able to present to subscribers, and to subscribers only, a work of very moderate cost which while possessing the character of a memorial shall form an interesting collection of studies in architecture.—Yours faithfully,

WALTER L. CLARK. C. DE GRUCHY.
CYRIL A. FAREY. ARTHUR G. SHOOSMITH.
GEOFFREY FILDES. THOMAS S. TAIT.
PHILIP E. WEBB.

The subscription price is 21s.: carriage paid, 22s. Subscriptions are payable to Mr. Geoffrey Fildes, 11, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.; other communications should be addressed to Mr. A. G. Shoosmith, 10, Gt. Ormond Street, W.

Architectural Tour in South France.

The University, Sheffield: 19th July 1914.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me space in your correspondence columns in which to draw attention to the fact that the final arrangements for the above tour are now being made, and that those desirous of attending should send in their names as soon as possible?

The tour will start on 31st August, and the following places will be visited: Poitiers, Limoges, Périgueux, Cahors, Conques, Rodez, Rocamadour, Cordes, Carcassonne, Nîmes, Arles, Avignon, Orange, Le Puy, Issoire, and Clermont Ferrand.

In order to obviate any possible misunderstanding, I may say that the tour is open to all interested in the study of architecture, whether ladies or gentlemen.

I shall be glad to send further particulars of the tour to any desiring them.—Yours faithfully,

W. S. PURCHON,
Lecturer in Architecture.

"Beautiful London": Two Inexpensive Improvements.

New York, 30th June 1914.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—There are two simple suggestions in Mr. Davison's paper (JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 23rd May 1914) which could be carried out at a moderate outlay. Why cannot the London Society, or some of our influential Hon. Associates, put matters in train in the proper quarter? So many proposals, so little attempted! No other street in London except per-

haps Portland Place is so suitable for tree-planting as Whitehall. How refreshing would be an avenue of planes there as on the Victoria Embankment—a row along each kerb, as well as down the middle of the roadway to form a refuge there. The other suggestion I would emphasise is that for more seats, particularly in the Mall. With our cheeseparing notions, Governmental and Municipal, it is Utopian to expect that any of the big proposals our members and others have made in Papers read during the past twenty years will be carried out; but these two items are comparatively inexpensive, and would give immediate enjoyment. It is a disgrace that groups of sculpture have never been added to the pedestals on the Embankment—such a condition of things would be impossible even in a South American republic. Mr. Davison truly says, "Our architecture to-day represents very fairly the times and the people," and he adds, "We are all out to make money chiefly. It is a bad aim." To make it easily, and spend it on personal luxury—on anything but noble architecture, sculpture and kindred arts that develop the highest instincts of man, when not on the road to decadence, individually and imperially.—Yours truly,

EDWARD W. HUDSON [A.]

Books received.

Viollet-le-Duc: Sa vie, son œuvre, sa doctrine. Par Paul Gout, Architecte-en-chef des Monuments historiques. With 68 Illustrations. 40. Paris 1914. [Edouard Champion, 5 Quai Malaquais, Paris.]

Growth of the Building of the American Museum of Natural History. Plans for Future Building and Arrangement of Collections. Second Edition. May 1912.

Etudes d'Art Contemporain.—Henry Van de Velde et le Théâtre des Champs Elysées. Par Jacques Mesnil. 40. 32 pp. Librairie G. Van Oest & Cie, Bruxelles et Paris.

Westminster Hall. Report of the First Commissioner of H.M. Works, &c., on the Condition of the Roof Timbers of Westminster Hall, with Suggestions for maintaining the Stability of the Roof. By F. Baines, M.V.O. Fo. Lond. 1914. 1s. 4d. [Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29 Breems Buildings, E.C.]

Building Construction Drawing: A Class-Book for the Elementary Student and Artisan. By Richard B. Eaton, Lecturer on Building Construction, Poole School of Art and Technology. Part I. 20 Plates. La. So. Lond. 1914. [E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., 57 Haymarket.]

Trade Publications.

Illustrations of Ornamental Wrought-Iron Work, Staircases, &c., recently completed, issued by Messrs. H. & C. Davis & Co., Ltd., Light Constructional Engineers, Clapham, S.W.

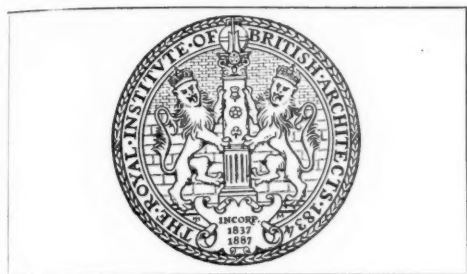
"The 'Isothermal' (Electric Control) Valve," an illustrated booklet dealing with the Automatic Regulation of Temperature, issued by Messrs. James Baldwin & Co., Engineers and Founders, Devonshire Brass Works, Keighley.

"Nori" Red Facing Bricks, Terra Cotta, &c., No. 3 Illustrated Catalogue, issued by the Accrington Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., Winney Hill, Accrington.

"Steel Rolling Shutters and Doors," being an illustrated description of Milners' Patent Interlocking Slat Steel Rolling Shutters and Doors, with scale drawings illustrating Chain Gear, Bevelled Gear and Self-coiling Types of Shutters, also Hinged, Sliding, and other types of Strong-room Doors.

"Steel Cabinet Work." An illustrated booklet of Steel Desks, Cabinets for Architects, Card Index Cabinets, Filing Cabinets, Library Shelving, &c., manufactured by Milners' Safe Co., Limited. An abridged Catalogue of Safes and Strong-room Doors. [Milners' Safe Co., Milners' Buildings, Finsbury Pavement.]

The "Heaped" Fire, The "Mortimer," "Harley" and "Sussex" Patent Cooking Ranges and Baths, Lavatories and Sanitary Fittings. Illustrated abridged Catalogues containing various designs, issued by Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co., and The Heaped Fire Co., Limited, 10 Mortimer Street, W.



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 25th July 1914.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Blomfield's Retirement from the Presidency.

Mr. Reginald Blomfield's term of office as President expired with the last meeting of the Session on 29th June. The business before the Meeting had attracted a large attendance, nearly 300 members being present, and after the formal introduction of new members, the President-elect, Mr. ERNEST NEWTON, A.R.A., came to the platform and addressed the meeting as follows:—

As this is the last meeting of the Session, I hope I may be allowed, before the business of the evening begins, to propose a vote of thanks to our President. (Loud applause.) Only those who have had the privilege of serving and working with Mr. Blomfield, on the Council and on Committees, can know how much time and thought he has devoted to the interests of the Institute—(hear, hear)—and with what conspicuous ability he has conducted its affairs. It is not only for work in the Institute that we have to thank him, but also for much work outside. He has had official dealings with Government Commissions and Departments, with municipal and other authorities, and also with our colleagues in Paris; and his one thought and care has been to uphold the dignity and influence of the Institute. (Hear, hear.) I venture to say that Mr. Blomfield will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant and popular Presidents we have ever had—(applause)—and I will ask you, gentlemen, to give him a very hearty vote of thanks. (Prolonged applause.)

Sir ASTON WEBB, R.A., Past-President: Without detaining the Meeting from the important business before them, I may say I am sure it is delightful to all of us, if we do not agree on everything, to agree on something; and we all agree with this vote of thanks to our President for what he has done during the two years that he has served us. It is no small business to act as President of this Institute for two years, especially with the work that is now going forward. We have been proud of our President wherever he has been; we have been proud of him at the Institute, proud of him socially, proud of him at all the official meetings and functions that he has attended. He has always upheld the honour and

dignity of the Institute, and I do not think anybody could have done better than he has. I will only second, with the greatest cordiality, this vote of thanks to Mr. Blomfield for his two years' service in the Chair. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT (who on rising was enthusiastically applauded) said: Gentlemen, I am not going to detain you with a speech, because we have a great deal of important business before us, but I must thank you, Mr. Newton, and you, Sir Aston Webb, and all of you, gentlemen, for the very kind way in which you have treated this matter. It has been a great honour to me to occupy this Chair, and a pleasure to do all that I could to maintain the prestige and advance the dignity of the Institute. Though we have not always seen eye to eye, I feel convinced we have all had the same object in view: the advancement of architecture, and the maintenance of the Institute as the custodian of the architecture of this country. (Hear, hear.) I thank you very sincerely and heartily; and I hope you will think kindly of me, even if you do not agree with me. (Applause.)

The Proposed New Charter: Question in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., Mr. Stuart-Wortley asked the President of the Board of Education whether the Royal Institute of British Architects was applying for a grant of a new Charter; whether an opportunity would be given for petitions to be presented by persons whose interests are affected by the modification of such Charter; by what authority the questions raised by such petitions would be heard and determined; and whether he could give any information as to the time of such hearing and the procedure to be followed.

Mr. J. A. PEASE: I am informed by the Lord President of the Council that no petition to the King in Council praying for the grant of a new Charter to the Royal Institute of British Architects has been lodged at the Privy Council Office. Should any such application be made, formal notice of the presentation of the petition would be published in the *London Gazette*, and persons interested could then lodge petitions for or against the Charter prayed for. All such petitions, together with the original petition, are referred by His Majesty to a committee of the Lords of the Council for consideration and report.

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, the President, Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen, R.H.A., in the Chair, the following resolution was passed: "In view of the recent attitude of the R.I.B.A. in relation to its proposed Charter and the subject of representation which the proposals involve, this meeting would urge the Council of the R.I.A.I. to take action in obtaining for this Institute permanent and adequate representation on the Council of the R.I.B.A., and to consider the propriety of supporting the principle that every member of the R.I.B.A. should be entitled

to register his vote on all questions of architectural policy without personal attendance at the London meeting."

British School at Rome: Award of Architectural Scholarships.

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have awarded the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1914, to Mr. Philip Dalton Hepworth [*A.*] on the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, and, on the recommendation of the same body, the Royal Institute have awarded the Jarvis Studentship to Mr. Ernest Cormier. The Rome Scholarship, which is of the value of £200 per annum and tenable for three years at the British School at Rome, is open to students of British nationality under thirty years of age. The Jarvis Studentship, which is awarded on the result of the final competition for the Rome Scholarship, is offered to the Student or Associate of the Royal Institute who is placed next in order of merit to the winner of the Rome Scholarship. The studentship is of the annual value of £200, tenable at the British School at Rome for two years.

Mr. Hepworth, the winner of the Rome Scholarship, is twenty-six years of age, and has studied both at the Architectural Association of London and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Mr. Cormier, who wins the Jarvis Studentship, is a French Canadian, having been born in Montreal in 1885. He is a Bachelor of Applied Science of the Polytechnic School of Montreal, has obtained the Certificate of Study in Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and has just been registered as a *Student R.I.B.A.*

The work done by the competitors was on exhibition for some days at Crosby Hall, where the examinations were held.

Proposed Parliamentary Committee of the Fine Arts.

It is proposed to form a Parliamentary Committee consisting of members of both Houses interested in art matters. The objects which such a committee would have in view would be partly general, partly special. Under the general head would come the question of increasing the national collections. Another question is the proposed Ministry of Art. Again, special questions, mainly of administration, are arising constantly in connection with the Government Departments relating to art. The Office of Works, the London County Council, and other authorities frequently have to decide questions of great public and artistic importance in the decoration of parks and the erection of public buildings or monuments. Such a committee as that proposed could direct public attention to what was being done. A number of members of both Houses and all parties interested in matters relating to art have already accepted the invitation to join the proposed committee. They include Lord Crawford, Lord Bryce, Lord

Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. A. A. Allen, Sir George Agnew, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir Edward F. Coates, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Almeric Paget, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Raphael, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Edward Wood, and Mr. Montague Barlow, hon. secretary *pro tem.*

Professional Etiquette.

The Council having decided that a notice with regard to professional advertising by architects shall be inserted from time to time in the public Press, arrangements have been made for the periodical appearance of the following notice in the *Times*, *Morning Post*, and *Daily Telegraph* :—

Professional Advertising by Architects.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects desire to make it known to the public that it is not in accordance with professional etiquette for Architects to advertise for work. Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute of British Architects are not permitted to advertise.

Memorial to Mr. Norman Shaw at Scotland Yard.

A portrait medallion of the late Mr. Norman Shaw, which has been placed on the north side of Scotland Yard facing the Embankment, was unveiled last week by Lord Plymouth. Among those present were Lady Plymouth, Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A., who presided, the President of the Royal Institute (Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A.), Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Sir John Burnet, A.R.S.A., and several other leading members of the Institute, Sir Thomas Jackson, R.A., and Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police. The medallion has been placed immediately below the middle balcony on the third floor. It is the work of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft and Professor Lethaby, and is executed in bronze gilt. The portrait bust is in profile, surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves. Sir Edward Henry, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Plymouth for unveiling the memorial, mentioned that it was largely due to his lordship's generosity that it had been possible to erect the memorial.

The Development of Steel Construction.

Through the generosity of Sir R. Rowand Anderson [*F.*] two special prizes of £40 each have just been awarded by the Edinburgh Architectural Association. The prizes were offered for the encouragement of the study of the development of steel construction, more particularly as exemplified in the work of France and Germany, and were open to any two members of the architectural profession in Scotland, over twenty-one and not over thirty years of age, whom a special committee appointed by the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association should deem most suitable for prosecuting this special study. The prizes have been awarded to Mr. William Paterson [*A.*], *Pugin Student 1913*, of Edinburgh, and Mr. James McLaren Brown, of Hamilton, N.B., who will be required to spend not less than eight weeks studying on the Continent, and within ten months of starting on their

tour to furnish the Edinburgh Association with a Paper descriptive of their studies and illustrated by sketches, measured drawings, etc.

Town Planning Tour: Reception at the Institute.

The members taking part in the tour and congress of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association were the guests of the President and Council of the Royal Institute at a reception given in their honour at the R.I.B.A. Galleries on Friday, 17th July. Over 150 members were present, including representatives from America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States were especially well represented by high Government and municipal officials, among them several architects who are concerned in the town planning and housing problems of their respective countries. Among the English guests were Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the founder of Garden Cities and President of the Association; Mr. Montagu Harris, Chairman of the Association; Mr. Thomas Adams, of the Local Government Board; Professor Adshead, Mr. Raymond Unwin, and Councillors Carby Hall and William Green, respectively Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Development Committee, Leeds. The company, which included several ladies, were received by Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., President R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Newton, supported by the Vice-Presidents and members of the Council and by members of the R.I.B.A. Town Planning Committee. A collection of maps, plans, and drawings illustrative of the objects the Association was formed to advance were exhibited in the Great Gallery.

Continental Town Planning Tour.

During the past six years annual visits have been arranged by the National Housing and Town Planning Council to study the best examples of Continental Town Planning. The cities to be visited this year will include Prague, Buda Pesth, Vienna and Leipsic, and every facility is to be given for the study of the town planning work accomplished by the various municipal councils. The visit has been timed for September on the advice of Dr. Harrer, Chief of the Town Planning Department of Buda Pesth. The weather at that time is generally good and the heat not too great.

The object of the Council in arranging this series of visits is to provide municipal councillors and officers, and others specially interested, with an opportunity for the definite study of the methods of housing and town planning adopted in other countries. Membership will therefore be limited to municipal representatives (councillors and officers), architects and surveyors, and members of the National Housing and Town Planning Council. (As in earlier years, ladies will be welcome as members of the party.) Explanations of the special features

of each town will be given by experts. An endeavour will be also made to secure the voluntary help of English-speaking guides in each city visited.

The party will leave London on Saturday, August 29th, reaching Berlin the following afternoon. Prague and Buda Pesth will be visited in the first week, and Vienna and Leipsic in the second week. The return journey will be made by the Hook of Holland route on Saturday, September 12th, reaching London on Sunday, September 13th. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Henry R. Aldridge, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council, 41, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Publisher's Announcement.

Messrs. Batsford announce for publication in the autumn three important and very fully illustrated volumes, in their "Library of Decorative Art," on Decoration in England from 1660 to 1770; Furniture in England during the same period; and Tapestry Weaving from the earliest times to the Eighteenth Century. The books are being offered to subscribers under special conditions.

Death of Mr. Dare Clapham.

We deeply regret to announce the decease, at the age of forty-one, of Mr. Frederick Dare Clapham (*Associate*, 1901; *Fellow*, 1909). Mr. Clapham was knocked down by a motor-car on the 17th inst. and so severely injured that he succumbed almost immediately. A notice of his career is in preparation and will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

COMPETITIONS.

Australia's Federal Parliament House.

The Australian Government announces an international architectural competition for the purpose of selecting the architect of the Parliament House, and possibly, incidentally, an additional architect for other Government structures of the new Federal Capital City, Canberra.

Only tentative outline sketch designs for the building are requested, and eight prizes are offered, aggregating £6,000, the first being £2,000, in addition to commission for service on the scale of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The designs may be submitted in either Melbourne or London by the end of March, and will be judged by the following jury of architects, whose decision will be final: Mr. George T. Poole (Australia), Sir John J. Burnet (London), MM. Victor Laloux (Paris), Otto Wagner (Vienna), Louis H. Sullivan (Chicago).

The programme will be issued to any practising architect on application to the High Commissioner for Australia in London, or any British Ambassador to whom copies are being forwarded.

The promoters state that the importance of this event is not to be measured by that of the foremost building of the Commonwealth, but by the opportunity to establish an architectural standard, not only for the future seat of Government in Australia, but for a great new Democracy of scope, scale and modern advantages, as well as of climatic conditions, differing radically from any prototype in Europe or elsewhere.

Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre.

The Shakespeare Memorial Committee is instituting a competition for designs for the erection of the theatre, and as a preliminary step it invites architects to submit photographs or drawings of important buildings they have erected or designed, with a view to the selection of six architects, who will be invited to enter the competition.

The Committee reserves the right to add two names to the number of architects so selected, and has appointed Mr. T. E. Colcutt, Past President R.I.B.A., to act as Assessor for the competition, to draw up the conditions and instructions, and to select six designs.

The authors of five such selected designs will each receive a premium of 150 guineas, and the author of the design placed first by the Assessor, will receive a premium of 500 guineas, to be merged in the remuneration payable to him on the preparation of the contract drawings. Such remuneration will be as provided in the Schedule of Charges for professional practice as sanctioned by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Preliminary conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, the Shakespeare Memorial Committee, 3A Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, S.W., to whom drawings and photographs must be sent on or before 15th September 1914.

New School, Sunderland Road, Gateshead.

Members and Licentiates are advised that the conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the Institute Regulations for Architectural Competitions, and the Competitions Committee are in correspondence with the promoters with a view to getting them amended.

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary.*

Errata.

M. Pascal calls attention to a regrettable omission in the inscription to the illustration of the Monument to Regnault in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, given as one of the works of M. Pascal in the JOURNAL for 23rd June, p. 538. The monument, it should have been stated, was designed by M. Pascal in collaboration with M. Coquart.

Mr. E. R. Douglas Selway, *Associate*, who was awarded the third premium in the St. Paul's Bridge Competition, was wrongly described as *Licentiate* in the last issue, p. 552.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as Probationer R.I.B.A., was held in London and the under-mentioned provincial cities on the 16th and 17th June. Of the 150 candidates admitted, 41 were exempted from sitting, and the remaining 109 examined, with the following results:—

Centre	Examined	Passed	Relegated
London . . .	53	40	13
Birmingham . . .	8	6	2
Bristol . . .	7	7	—
Cardiff . . .	4	3	1
Dublin . . .	2	2	—
Glasgow . . .	3	2	1
Leeds . . .	10	8	2
Liverpool . . .	4	4	—
Manchester . . .	11	8	3
Newcastle . . .	7	7	—
	109	87	22

The passed and exempted candidates, totalling 128 altogether, are as follows:—

- ABBOTT: Cyril Edward; The Austins, Handsworth, Birmingham.
 APPLETON: Gilbert Leonard; Hayes, Paignton, S. Devon.
 ARMSTRONG: Douglas Gordon; 38 New Square, Cambridge.
 ASSEY: Harold Edward; 5 Waldemar Avenue, Ealing, W.
 BADER: Morris; 24 St. Thomas' Road, Hackney, N.E.
 BARTON: Walter; 127 Plough Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.
 BEASLEY: Albert; 1 Sandringham Road, Sneinton, Nottingham.
 BENTLEY: Clayton Moffat; 53 Church Street, Whitehaven.
 BLAKELEY: Tom; 47 Thornton Road, Stanwix, Carlisle.
 BOULTON: Howard Gilbert; Amblecote Hall, Stourbridge.
 BOWN: Leslie John; Mudford Manor House, Yeovil.
 BRAGG: Eric Wensley; 64 Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
 BROOKE: Faith; Barford Rectory, Warwick.
 BROWN: Frank Collin; 58 Aglionby Street, Carlisle.
 BURGE: Bruce; c/o H. Wild, Esq., Harraby Mount, Berlin Terrace, Carlisle.
 BURR: Alfred Vincent Putney; 85 Gower Street, W.C.
 CALE: William Frederick; 8 Beresford Road, East Finchley, N.
 CARMICHAEL: David Arthur; Netherton, Greenock, N.B.
 CARNALL: Ronald Gundry; Lescrow House, Fowey, Cornwall.
 CHALLEN: Harold Bertram; 6 Dalby Villas, Lansdowne Road, Tottenham.
 CHESTER: George Stanley; "Sandford," Luton Avenue, Broadstairs.
 CHEVALIER: Benjamin Bernard; 24 Compton Road, Canonbury, N.
 CLARK: Lionel Clement Erskine; 44 Berkeley Square, W.
 CLARKE: Henry Frederick; "Inversnaid," Avenue Road, Doncaster.
 COLLINS: John James; 27 Arbour Square, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.
 CORMIER: Ernest; 57 rue de Lille, Paris, France.
 CULLEN: Alexander; 14 Hamilton Park Terrace, Glasgow, W.
 CURRIE: Murdoch; 250 Paisley Road West, Glasgow.
 DAVIDSON: Arthur Edwin; "Wood-Side," Queen's Park, St. Helens, Lancs.
 DAVIES: John; "Ash Grove," Church Road, Bridgend, Glam.
 DEPLEDGE: John Alfred; Whitcomb Lodge, Wellington Road S., Hounslow.
 DOLMAN: Horace George; Oak Villa, Oak Road, Richmond Park, Bournemouth.
 DOWSETT: Thomas William; 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

- DUNKELLEY : Robert Bancroft ; 75 Queen's Road, Alexandra Park, Oldham.
- DURANT : Nicholas John ; Ystrad Terrace, Gowerton, Glam.
- EARLE : Leslie Marriott ; 1 Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, S.E.
- EASTMAN : Ralph Victor ; 42 Portsmouth Road, Woolston, Southampton.
- EBERLIN : Albert Edgar ; 16 Park Terrace, Nottingham.
- EDWARDS : Harold William ; "Gwendraeth," 165 King's Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
- EVANS : Thomas John ; Tymaen, Porthcawl.
- EVANS : William Cecil ; 3 Courtland Place, Port Talbot, Glam.
- FELGATE : Eric George ; 8 Castlegate, York.
- FOSTER : Alfred Stockley ; 31 North Villas, Camden Square, Camden Town, N.W.
- FOX : Albert Robert ; 7 Darnley Road, Holland Park, W.
- GRIFFITHS : Harold ; 5 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.
- GRUNMANT : Reginald Thomas ; 27 Raul Road, Hanover Park, Peckham, S.E.
- HALLIDAY : Franklyn Leslie ; Holly House, Bramhall Lane, Davenport, Stockport.
- HANSON : Charles Kendall ; The Gables, Ossett, Yorks.
- HARRISON : Frederick Claude Smith ; 28 South Street, Hamsteads, co. Durham.
- HUGHAN : John Holliday ; 3 Lyon Road, Sillith, via Carlisle.
- HEATH : Edward Taylor ; 136A Westgate, Wakefield.
- HILL : Mark Oliver ; Farm, Fiddington, Bridgwater, Somerset.
- HOORS : Percival Theodore ; "Viewfield House," 30 Pasley Street, D vonport.
- HOLMAN : Clifford Evans ; "Woodside," Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- HOLT : Felix ; 15 Hamilton Road, New Brighton, Wallasey, Cheshire.
- HOUGH : Topham Becher Dabridgecourt ; 65 Tennyson Avenue, Bridlington, Yorks.
- HOUSTON : James ; Glenlogan, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
- HOWARD : Cyril Ewart ; 81 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.
- HUSKIN : William Burrows Clement ; Cae-Rhys-Ddu, Neath, Glam.
- HUNT : Norman Stuart ; 17 Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.
- JACKMAN : Harry ; 11 Delph Mount, Leeds.
- JACKSON : Harold Thomas ; Rossley Manor Farm, Andoversford, Glos.
- JAMES : Francis Raymond ; Holly Cottage, Uckfield, Sussex.
- JAMES : William Peterson ; 27 Nimrod Road, Streatham, S.W.
- JEFFERIES : Frank Edward ; 53 Norfolk Road, Dalston, N.E.
- JONES : Harold ; School House, Wingrave, Aylesbury, Bucks.
- KERR : Hume Victor ; 184 Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.
- KIRALFY : Edgar Graham ; 31 Riverview Gardens, Barnes, S.W.
- KNOTT : Albert Leslie ; 1 St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, N.W.
- LANGLEY : Frank Henry ; Dudley House, Belvoir Drive, Aylestone, Leicester.
- LARKIN : Horatio Edward Arthur ; 71 Peel Street, Kensington, W.
- LATHAN : Edgar George ; 36 Kingsley Road, Palmers Green, N.
- LAVENDER : Edward Price ; "Hughenden," Belvidere Road, Walsall.
- LEWIS : Alfred Drysdale ; Westfield, Cotterill Road, Surbiton.
- LEWIS : Archibald Ernest ; "Ingleside," 87 Royal Parade, Eastbourne.
- LLOYD : Henry Thelwell ; 42 Grange Gardens, Cardiff, Glam.
- LYNAM : Charles Roy ; Chancery Lane, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.
- LYNCH : Matthew J. ; Lawrence Hill, Londonderry, Ireland.
- MASEY : Richard James ; 8 Stodart Road, Anerley, S.E.
- MEAD : Cyril Jack ; 176 Berkhamstead Road, Chesham, Bucks.
- MEE : Clifford Edmund ; 2 Osborne Road, Petersfield, Hants.
- MILLER : Bernard Alexander ; Prenton Vicarage, Birkenhead.
- MORRIS : William ; 2 St. Brendan's Road, Withington, Manchester.
- MULLETT : Harold Leggett ; 22 Regent Street, Cambridge.
- NOKE : Cecil Jack ; 68 James Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
- NUTT : Edward James ; 57 Holgate Road, Nottingham.
- OWEN : Arthur Trevor ; "Myrtle Bank," Magazine Promenade, New Brighton, Cheshire.
- PADGET : Montague William ; 21 Park Square, Newport, Mon.
- PALLET : Edwin ; c/o S. B. Russell, Esq., 11 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
- PARROTT : Denis Hele ; Shipton House, Kidlington, Oxfordshire.
- PAULDEN : William ; 18 Burn Avenue, Forest Hall, Northumberland.
- PHELPS : Leslie Frederick ; Woodville, Belgrave Road, Gloucester.
- PHILLIPS : Edwin ; 87 Victoria Avenue, York Road, Leeds.
- PICKFORD : Aston Charles ; 108 Fernside Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- PITCHER : Douglas Horace Selim ; 44 Fildes Street, Grimsby.
- POTTER : Edward James ; St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe, co. Galway.
- PYPER : John William Anderson ; Lacock Vica age, Chippenham.
- REDFERN : James ; 66 Clowes Street, West Gorton, Manchester.
- REEVES : Stanley ; 32 Fawe Park Road, Putney, S.W.
- REIXA Y GARCIA DEL BUSTO : Frederico ; Architectural Association, 18 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.
- REYNOLDS : John Eric ; 39 Speldhurst Road, Bedford Park, W.
- ROBERTSON : Charles William Victor ; Durham Lodge, Howard Drive, Hale, Cheshire.
- ROSEVEARE : Ronald Chard ; 11 Stafford Terrace, Plymouth.
- ST. LEGER : Charles Douglas ; 27 Canfield Gardens, S. Hampstead, N.W.
- SENEVIRATNE : Bernard Cecil ; 34 Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
- SENYARD : Leonard ; 64 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth, S.W.
- SHANNON : William Arthur ; 61 Holliers Hill, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
- SIMPSON : Archibald Arthur ; 144 Birchfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- SKIPPER : Eric Hayward ; "Sutton Lodge," Ipswich Road, Norwich.
- SLOOT : Lambertus Louis Theodor ; 115 Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
- SMITH : Alfred Ewart ; 48 Tyndale Street, Leicester.
- SMITH : Ernest Morris ; 37 Eastborough, Scarborough.
- STEEN : Thomas ; 8 Holmston Road, Ayr, Scotland.
- STEELE : Harold Rooksby ; 83 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
- STREATFIELD : Ernest Albert ; 2 Eton Villas, Elm Grove Road, Weybridge, Surrey.
- TEASDALE : John Stuart ; Church Road, Charlwood, Surrey.
- THOMAS : John ; Crofton House, Crofton Park, Yeovil, Somerset.
- THOMPSON : Harold Warwick ; 141 Lambert Road, Grimsby.
- TWISS : Wilfred ; South View, Ash Lane, Hough Green, near Widnes, Lancs.
- WATERHOUSE : Michael Theodore, B.A. Oxon. ; Green End, Boxmoor, Herts.
- WEBB : Francis Howard Hippersley ; 62 Cold Harbour Road, Redland, Bristol.
- WHEATLEY : Harold Remington ; School House, Sandbach, Cheshire.
- WILKINS : Guy Charlton ; 58 Penshurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
- WILLIAMS : Harold Douglas ; "Ivel," Glebe Avenue, Kettering.
- WILLIAMS : Herbert Trevor Bailey ; 1 Glanffrwd, Llanfairfechan, N. Wales.
- WILSON : Arthur ; 16 Fox Houses Road, Whitehaven.
- WILSON : Harry Ernest ; 10 Lordship Park, N.
- WOOD : Harry Wilson ; "Branksea," Grove Hill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for registration as Student R.I.B.A., was held in London and the under-mentioned provincial cities from the 12th to the 19th June. Eighty-one candidates were examined, with the following results:—

Centre	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	47	27	20
Belfast	3	2	1
Bristol	3	3	—
Cardiff	5	3	2
Dublin	2	—	2
Glasgow	3	2	1
Leeds	3	2	1
Liverpool	3	3	—
Manchester	11	4	7
Newcastle	1	1	—
	81	47	34

The passed candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the Board:—

[P. = Probationer.]

HARRISON: Austin St. B. [P. 1913]; School of Architecture, London University, Gower Street, W.C.
 RAYSON: Thomas [P. 1903]; 23 Stanley Road, Oxford.
 CASHMORE: Francis Milton [P. 1909]; 26 Englands Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
 KEE: Norma Pisto [P. 1912]; 15 Belleville Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 WATT: William James [P. 1913]; Whitechillock, Cairncy, Keith, N.B.
 JONES: Neville Wynne [P. 1910]; 17 Woodlands Terrace, Swansea.
 NODDIS: Leslie Archibald [P. 1910]; "Glevum," 18 Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.
 GOSTLING: Wilfrid Bernard [P. 1911]; 24 Ferme Park Mansions, Stroud Green, N.
 TENNARD: Henry Bartholomew [P. 1911]; 156 Denmark Hill, S.E.
 SHIBER: George Saba [P. 1913]; 28 Prince's Square, Queen's Road, W.
 BERT: John James Douglas [P. 1908]; 22 Capra Terrace, Plymouth.
 FOSTER: Leonard [P. 1912]; 6 Mexborough Street, Chapel-town Road, Leeds.
 SHEARER: Thomas Smith [P. 1913]; 75 Limerston Street, Chelsea, S.W.
 BLAKE: James Robert [P. 1912]; The Lees, Malvern.
 HARRIS: Wilfred Henry [P. 1911]; 33 Sydney Road, Stoke Newington, N.
 BRIDGE: Thomas Moss [P. 1912]; 31 Park Road, Walkden, nr. Manchester.
 GORDON: Joseph Davson [P. 1912]; Conway Square, Newtownards, co. Down.
 LYNE: Edgar, Jr. [P. 1913]; Oakdale, 20 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
 McLEAN: James Monticith [P. 1912]; 2 Alexandria Place, Paisley, Scotland.
 WEBB: John Adams [P. 1910]; Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray.
 BLACKBURN: Norman Arthur [P. 1910]; 164 Bradford Road, Dewsbury.
 KEYTE: Joseph Rushbrooke [P. 1910]; 81 Woodstock Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
 SPURWAY: George Vyvyan [P. 1912]; 3 St. Andrews Road, Rowbarton, Taunton.
 TURNER: Frederick Wentworth [P. 1913]; 26 Wendover Road, Aylesbury, Bucks.
 LEWIS: Harold Morgan [P. 1912]; Sunnyside, Pontypridd, Glam.

THOMSON: John Stewart [P. 1911]; 12 Salisbury Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
 NEELY: Richard Ross [P. 1913]; 115 Fitzroy Avenue, Belfast.
 PEYAN: George, Jr. [P. 1910]; Bryn Owen, Bridgend, Glam.
 HARRISON: Harry St. John [P. 1911]; 102 Holly Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 MAY: Thomas William Vivian [P. 1912]; 24 Gladwell Road, Crouch End, N.
 BEAVERSTOCK: Horace [P. 1911]; Beech Dene, Newstead Grove, Nottingham.
 MEREDITH: John Nelson [P. 1911]; Loggerheads, Mead, N. Wales.
 CAREY: Reuben Walter [P. 1908]; 28 Quadrant Road, Coneybury, N.
 GOODER: Francis Eric [P. 1912]; 33 Torrington Square, W.C.
 HEYWOOD: Leonard [P. 1911]; 591 Chorley Old Road, Smithills, Bolton.
 HIXON: Charles Allen [P. 1910]; Ribblesford, Scotforth, Lancaster.
 KEY: William Donald [P. 1912]; Glen Caladh, Uppington, Essex.
 McBEATH: John Gordon [P. 1911]; Bienen House, Marlborough Road, Sale.
 PITE: Ion Berckfort [P. 1912]; 21 Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
 POPE: Clement Lawrence [P. 1909]; "Sunny Brae," Moorside Road, West Moors, Dorset.
 PRESTON: William Carter [P. 1910]; The Fold, Far Sawrey, Windermere.
 ROLLIN: Percy William [P. 1903]; 16 Crowhurst Road, S.W.
 SACRÉ: Lester Howard [P. 1911]; East Hanningfield, Chelmsford.
 SLATER: Norman Woodford [P. 1909]; Knutton Road, Woodstanton, Staffs.
 STRICKLAND: Harley Clarence Victor [P. 1905]; 65 Ringmer Avenue, Fulham, S.W.
 TANNER: Albert Stringer [P. 1897]; 3 Ridgmount Gardens, Chelsea Street, W.C.
 WALSH: James Bernard Millard [P. 1908]; 28 Pickwick Road, Dulwich Village, S.E.

The number of failures among the relegated candidates in each subject of the Intermediate Examination was as follows:—

A. Principal Styles and General History of Architecture	5
B. 1. Simple Applied Construction	18
B. 2. Theoretical Construction	14
C. 1. Historical Architecture:—	
(a) Greek and Roman	1
(b) Byzantine and Romanesque	—
(c) French and English Gothic	3
(d) Italian, French, and English Renaissance	1
C. 2. Mathematics and Mechanics	—
C. 3. Design	22

Exemptions from the Intermediate.

The following Probationers possessing the certificates required under the regulations were exempted from the Intermediate Examination, and have been registered as Students, viz.:—

ARCHER: Howard Dennis [P. 1909]; Ingram House, Stockwell, S.W. [Architectural Association School of Architecture.]
 BRADDOCK: Thomas [P. 1904]; 176 Kingston Road, Merton, S.W. [Architectural Association School of Architecture.]
 CARMICHAEL: David Arthur [P. 1914]; Netherton, Greenock. [Glasgow School of Architecture.]
 COLE: Edward Robinson Ferdinando [P. 1912]; 83 Bankhall Street, Bootle, Liverpool. [Liverpool University School of Architecture.]
 CORMIER: Ernest [P. 1914]; 57 Rue de Lille, Paris. [Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.]

DAVIDSON: Arthur Edwin [P. 1914]; Wood-Side, Queen's Park, St. Helen's. [Liverpool University School of Architecture.]
 DICKSEE: Harold John Hugh [P. 1910]; Brendon Lodge, Lyndale, Child's Hill, N.W. [Architectural Association School of Architecture.]
 DOWSETT: Thomas William [P. 1914]; 61 Chanecry Lane, W.C. [Architectural Association School of Architecture.]
 HARRISS: William [P. 1910]; Ingram House, Stockwell, S.W. [Architectural Association School of Architecture.]
 MILLER: Bernard Alexander [P. 1914]; Prenton Vicarage, Birkenhead. [Liverpool University School of Architecture.]
 THREADGOLD: Robert Ainslie [P. 1910]; 107 Hall Lane, Liverpool, E. [Liverpool University School of Architecture.]
 WILSON: Arthur [P. 1914]; 16 Fox Houses Road, Whitehaven. [Liverpool University School of Architecture.]

Final and Special.

The Final and Special Examinations, qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A., were held in London from the 25th June to the 3rd July. Of the 91 candidates examined, 45 passed, and the remaining 46 were relegated. The successful candidates, given in alphabetical order, were as follows:—

S.=Student R.I.B.A.

ANDERTON: Richard [S. 1910]; Breeze Hill, Cadley, Preston, Lancs.
 BARBER: Richard Alfred [S. 1910]; 110 Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.
 BRYANT: Herbert Phillips [S. 1910]; Ilkley, 27 Hill Lane, Southampton.
 BURNETT: Andrew Stuart [S. 1911]; Shawford Down, Hampshire.
 CALLENDER: George Wilfred [S. 1913]; c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 CAMERON: Kenneth [S. 1903]; 62 Queensway, Wallasey, Cheshire.
 CLARK: Walter Llewellyn [S. 1910]; 15 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W.
 COOKSEY: Harold Thoresby [S. 1912]; 266 Upper Street, Islington, N.
 DICKSON: Colin Addison [Special]; 8 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.
 EDMS: Edward Harold Montague [S. 1911]; 11 Greenhill Road, Harlesden, N.W.
 FOWELL: Joseph Charles [S. 1910]; 55 Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W.
 GODWIN: William Hubert [S. 1911]; Bewdley, Worcestershire.
 HARRISON: William Holgate [S. 1910]; Avenue House, Whalley, Lancashire.
 HEARNE: Frank [Special]; 23 Prudential Buildings, Union Street, Oldham.
 HEMBROW: James [Special]; Addison House, Fore Street, Edmonton.
 HICKMAN: Ernest James [S. 1911]; 101 Kingswood Road, Moseley, Birmingham.
 HOWARD: Percy [S. 1909]; 88 Mosley Street, Manchester.
 HUGHES: Basil, P.A.S.I. [S. 1910]; 43 Chanecry Lane, W.C.
 ISAAC: William John [S. 1907]; 72 Bewsey Street, Warrington.
 JARRETT: Eric Rawlstone [S. 1908]; 7 Wilson Road, West-cliff-on-Sea.
 JESSOP: Bernard [S. 1911]; Bank Cottage, Kimberley, Nottinghamshire.
 KALTENBACH: Albert Frederick [S. 1912]; "Hillside Lawn," 70 Hornsey Lane, N.
 KRUCKENBERG: Frederick Lawrence [S. 1910]; Dunsforth Vicarage, York.
 LEDGER: Godfrey Horton [S. 1911]; Grove Lodge, Epsom, Surrey.

LEECH: William Leonard Boghurst [S. 1909]; 28 Egerton Gardens, West Ealing, W.
 MACGREGOR: James [S. 1910]; Carmenia, North End Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
 MACRAE: Ebenezer James [Special]; 17 Braidburn Crescent, Edinburgh.
 MARTYN: Egerton Alwyn Lawer [S. 1912]; Brynhyfryd, Albany Road, Redruth, Cornwall.
 MILLER: Stanley Russell [S. 1909]; 112 Avenue Road, Acton, W.
 PEERMAHOMED: Abdulla Bhangi [S. 1912]; 45 Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
 PERKINS: Thomas Luff [Special]; 3 Melrose Place, Clifton, Bristol.
 PHILP: Richard Manning Haig [S. 1913]; London Bank of Australia, Ltd., 71 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 RIDLEY: Geoffrey William [S. 1909]; St. Wilfrids, East Grinstead, Sussex.
 RIPLEY: Cedric Gurney [S. 1912]; 19 Victoria Square, S.W.
 ROLLEY: Horace Edwin [Special]; 16 Hobury Street, Chelsea, S.W.
 SILCOCK: Arnold [S. 1911]; 26 Green Park, Bath.
 STAFFORD: Charles Ernest [Special]; Municipal Offices, Babington Lane, Derby.
 STANLEY: Gerald [Special]; Boyten, Trowbridge, Wilts.
 TAYLOR: Herbert Samuel [S. 1910]; "Brook Farm," Great Staughton, St. Neots, Hunts.
 THOMPSON: James Osbert [S. 1912]; 135 Blair Athol Road, Sheffield.
 TYTE: Gilbert George Lee [S. 1910]; 6 Heathcote Street, Mecklenburg Square, W.C.
 WADDINGTON: Harold Gerard [S. 1910]; 174 Alb. marle Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 WARE: Percival Mitchell [S. 1913]; 15 King's Place, Baker Street, W.
 WHITELEY: Charles Taylor [S. 1907]; 10 Hall Royd, Shipley, Yorks.
 WOOD: Arthur Jackson [S. 1913]; 54 St. Nicholas Street, Leicester.

The number of failures among the relegated candidates in each subject of the Final Examination was as follows:—

A. Design	32
B. Construction—	
(1) Foundations, Walls, Roofs, &c.	27
(2) Iron and Steel	35
C. Hygiene	21
D. Properties and Uses of Building Materials	11
E. The Ordinary Practice of Architecture	20
F. The Thesis	2

The Final Examination: Distinction in Thesis.

Every candidate for the Final Examination is required to submit among his Testimonies of Study a thesis showing advanced and individual work in one only of the following subjects:—

(1) HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE—implying as far as possible the direct study of actual historical buildings.

(2) SCIENCE, AS APPLIED TO BUILDING—a special study of an application of science to definite problems of building.

(3) DESIGN INCLUDING DECORATION—such as a study in Civic Monumental, Decorative, or other branch of Architectural Design.

The Regulations provide that the subject selected for the thesis must be notified for the approval of the Board of Architectural Education four months

before the date of the examination, and the thesis itself must be submitted four weeks before that date. The thesis, which may be either an illustrated essay or a design with a detailed report, is assessed by Examiners specially appointed for the purpose, who also examine the candidate orally in his thesis. It is open to candidates to obtain distinction in the advanced work, and a distinguishing mark will be placed against their names in the KALENDAR.

Since this regulation came into force the following candidates have obtained distinction in their theses on the subjects indicated below:

December 1912.

- NEWTON, William Godfrey [J.]: "The Contribution of Imperial Rome to Architectural Development."
 THOMAS, William George [J.]: Working Drawings of a Factory, with all construction and details fully worked out, stress diagrams and calculations, and a detailed and comprehensive report thereon.

June 1913.

- HILL, Joseph [J.]: "The Gothic Towers of England."
 NIMMO, William Wilson [J.]: "The Mediæval Spires of England, their Design and Construction."

December 1913.

- FRISKIN, William Wallace [J.]: "The Problem of Reverberation in Buildings."
 GIBBS, Harry Beckett Swift [J.]: "The Life and Work of James Gibbs, Architect."
 LEIGHTON, Henry Birkett [J.]: "Electricity and its Application to Buildings."
 PATTERSON, William [J.]: "The Growth and Development of the Mediæval House."

June 1914.

- THOMPSON, James Osbert: "Elementary Education and Physical Culture."

MINUTES. XVII.

At a Special General Meeting (adjourned from the 8th June) held Monday, 29th June 1914, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R.A., *President*, in the Chair; 96 Fellows (including 24 members of the Council), 171 Associates (including 3 members of the Council), and other members who failed to sign the attendance book—the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 8th June having been published in the JOURNAL were taken as read and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President—viz., Guy Church, *Fellow*; Arthur Belford Knapp-Fisher and Ralph Henry Dewhurst, *Associates*.

On the motion of Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., *President elect*, seconded by Sir Aston Webb, C.B., K.C.V.O., R.A., *Past President*, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Blomfield for his eminent services to the Institute during his two years' term as President.

The Meeting then resumed consideration of the Council's proposals for a new Charter and By-laws providing for the Registration of Architects, beginning with the amendment moved at the previous Meeting by Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A. [F.]—viz., "That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on our Council than our own Associates."

The amendment having been spoken against by various

Presidents of Allied Societies and other members, and Mr. Sydney Perks having replied, the amendment was put from the Chair and lost—84 voting in its favour, 163 against.

Mr. Herbert A. Welch [J.] asked if it was in order for a circular letter to be sent out officially from the office of the Institute to a certain section only of its members requesting them to make a special effort to be present that evening.

The President in reply read By-law 39, and stated that two circular letters had been sent out by his instructions and the fact duly reported to the Council; that his action was constitutional and in order, being dictated in the belief that an occasion had arisen for the exercise of the power which By-law 39 confers upon the President.

Mr. S. Douglas Topley [J.] moved "That Clause 10 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, a revised clause to be submitted to the General Body at an early date—it being distinctly understood that the members of Allied Societies are not to have larger representation on the Council than our own Corporate Members."

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Bruce J. Capell [J.] was put to the Meeting and negatived by a large majority.

Clause 10, as originally proposed [see footnote p. 603], was then put and carried—168 voting for, and 95 against.

Clause 8, proposed by Mr. C. Stanley Peach [F.], and seconded by Mr. A. W. S. Cross, *Vice-President*, was agreed to as revised by the Council—viz., "Representation on this Standing Committee and for the specific purposes only as defined in Clause 7 to be given to Licentiates and to Registered Architects not being Corporate Members or Licentiates. In all other regards—the constitutional position of the Licentiates to remain as at present."

The revised Clause 9—viz., "The number of Members of this Standing Committee not to exceed 23, in the proportion of 10 Fellows, 7 Associates, and 6 Registered Architects, of whom at least 3 should be Licentiates, until such date as the class of Licentiates shall have expired"—was moved by Mr. C. Stanley Peach and seconded by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, *Hon. Secretary*.

Mr. Herbert Shepherd [J.] moved as an amendment "That Clause 9 be referred back to the Council for further consideration, and that a revised clause be submitted to the General Body, embodying the principle of proportional representation of the various classes of Registered Architects upon the Register, provided always that the high Chartered Officers of the Institute shall be members of the Board or Authority."

The amendment, seconded by Mr. S. Douglas Topley [J.], was put to the Meeting and lost—76 voting in favour, 160 against.

The original resolution was then put and carried.

Clauses 11, 12, and 13 [see page 604], having been duly seconded, were respectively put to the Meeting and agreed to.

Mr. Herbert A. Welch [J.], being called upon for the amendments of which he had given notice [see JOURNAL, 9th May, p. 430], stated that, as he did not consider the Meeting as called was competent to deal with the questions standing in his name, he withdrew his amendments.

Mr. Stanley Peach moved "That as the proposals have received the approval of members, the Solicitors to the Institute be instructed by the Council to prepare the necessary petition for submission to the Privy Council."

Mr. Herbert Shepherd, drawing attention to the fact that Clause 12 dealt with the property of the Institute, asked if it was not necessary under the Charter and By-laws to hold a confirmatory meeting.

The President stated that he was not prepared at the moment to give a decision upon that point.

In reply to Mr. Topley the President stated that the draft Petition would have to be confirmed when it came before the General Body in its final form.

Mr. Stanley Peach's motion, seconded by Mr. Ernest Newton, was then put to the Meeting and carried.

The proceedings closed and the Meeting separated at 10.15 p.m.

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